BRISTOL IS BUCKS COUNTY'S METROPOLIS

The Bucks County Gazette.

THE GAZETTE Is the Leading Paper of BRISTOL

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BUTTERFLIES.

Out in the churchyard the grass grew deep
  Where the peaceful dead were lying.
Over their quiet and holy sleep
  The butterflies white were flying,
And one little child was playing there
  In the churchyard sunny and still.
He wandered away in his innocent play
  From the little white house on the hill.
"Butterflies, butterflies!" cried the child
  As he played on the grassy sod.
"You're the souls of the little dead children here
  Fluttering up to God!"

Out in the churchyard a place new made
  Waits for the innocent dead.
Still, for the dear little sleeper, there
  Waited his quiet bed,
And a long farewell they say over him,
  With kisses on lip and brow,
And with flowers sweet at head and feet,
  He goes from his mother now.
Butterflies flutter above her head
  As she kneels on the grassy sod,
And the little white soul of her precious one
  Flutters away to God.
--Amelia Sanford in Ladies' Home Journal.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Miss Elizabeth H. Burton is visiting in Langhorne.

—Joshua Peirce, of Tacoma, Wash., spent several days with relatives in Bristol during the past week.

—The oyster and poultry supper at the Tullytown Methodist Church, on Saturday evening, should not be forgotten.

—Miss Harriet Sturdevant, of West Philadelphia, was the guest of Miss Louise Swain for several days last week.

—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bristol Library will be held next Thursday evening, in the Library room.

—Joseph T. Heston and R. Fremont Harned left yesterday for Monticello, Florida, where they will remain for several months

—H Clay Beatty Circle, No. 2, of Bristol, officers for the year 1897: President, Mrs. Bella Metzger; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Hattie Vandegrift.

—Bishop H. M. Turner, of Atlanta, Ga., preached in the Wood street A. M. E. Church last Sunday night to a large congregation.

—List of letters remaining in Bristol post-office, January 14th, 1897: Ernest Leith, Mrs. Kate O Donnell, Wm. H. O'Donnell, Wm. Stretram.

—A delegation of Knights of Friendship, of Morrisville, Pa, accompanied by a fife and drum corps, visited Bristol Lodge on Monday evening.

—Hermione Lodge, No. 109, K of P. and Hermione Company, No. 10, will go to Newtown next Tuesday evening, 19th, to install the officers of Newtown Lodge.

—The annual meeting of the Bristol Improvement Company will be held on Tuesday afternoon, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock in the room of the Bristol Library.

—Arrangements are being completed for the construction of an ice plant in Bristol. Machinery having a capacity for manufacturing ten tons daily has been ordered.

—Wm H. Trudgen has purchased the grocery store and meat market of S. W. Groff on Mill street. Mr. Trudgen will take possession on Monday, January 25th.

—Joseph R. Grundy returned from England last Saturday on the Steamer Lucania. The vessel was a day over due having been detained by heavy gales during the passage.

—Rev A. O. Smith, a former pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Bristol, is not authorized to receive any money for the church or make any collections for the same.

—Friday evening of next week will be "Ladies Night," at Hermione Lodge, K. of P. A suitable entertainment has been arranged for which cannot help but be pleasing to those who may have the good fortune to be present.

—The Old Guards of H. Clay Beatty Post No. 73, G. A. R., held their anniversary supper on last Saturday evening in the post room, Washington Hall. Roast turkey and all the delicacies of the season were provided in abundance.

—The funeral of Joseph F. Fisher, residing on Washington street, on last Sunday afternoon, is said to have been the largest colored funeral ever held in Bristol. The interment was in the old Methodist burying ground on Wood street.

—The new iron bridge over the Reading railway below Langhorne station, is completed and the trolley cars pass regularly over it. Passengers by trolley can now leave the Closson House, Bristol, and go all the way to Langhorne without change of cars.

—Benjamin Briggs, a well known farmer of Falls township, died suddenly on last Friday. The funeral was from his late residence, on Monday, where a large number of friends and relatives were gathered to pay their last respects to his memory. The interment was in the cemetery at Morrisville.

—The distance between the postoffices of Langhorne and Eden is about 500 yards. For a letter to get from one office to the other, by United States mail, thirty-six miles have to be travelled, the letter first going to Philadelphia. This equals the record of a postal card that was two days on a trip between the Continental Hotel and the Girard House, Philadelphia

—At the meeting of Hermione Company, No. 10, U. R. K. P., last Thursday evening. the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Captain, Wm. V. Leech; 1st Lieutenant, L. C. Wettling; 2nd Lieutenant, Charles A. Wilson; 1st Sergeant, H. T. W. Bickel; 2nd Sergeant, Wm. H. Hall, Jr.; Recorder, Harry Chambers; Treasurer, J. Curtis Howell.

—The annual election of directors of the Farmer's National Bank was held on Tuesday, and the following persons chosen: Louis A Hoguet, John Burton, George A. Shoemaker, Edward Swain, John P. Agnew, Benjamin J. Taylor, Harvey H. Gillam, Edwin M. Thomas and Charles E. Scott. At a meeting of the directors subsequently held Benjamin J. Taylor was unanimously re-elected president.

—The following jurors from Bristol were drawn on Monday for the February term of Civil Court: Michael Keating, Hiram F. Ely and James Blanche. For the March Criminal Court Alexander Forsythe, Charles R. Kellingsworth and William Fitzgerald were drawn on the Grand Jury, and Joseph Bannister, Samuel Gilbert, Frederick Byers, Anton Terneson and Walter F. Leedom on the traverse jury.

Council Proceedings.

The regular monthly meeting of Council was held in the Council Chamber on last Monday evening at which were present: B. C. Foster President, and Messrs. Joyce, Kelly, Milnor, Moss, McCarry, Scull, Scott, Whiteley and Wright, Council.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Police committee was the only committee that had a report to make Three arrests had been made during the preceding month and 838 tramps had been furnished lodging in the station house.

The annual report of the Bristol Board of Health was read and filed.

The matter of filling the vacancy of a member of Council in the Fourth ward, was on motion, indefinitely postponed.

On motion the matter of settlement of warrants in constable's hands for the years 1895 and 1896 was referred to the Finance Committee.

After the passage of bills Council then adjourned.

—The annual meeting of the Fidelity Building Association was held at the secretary's office on last Tuesday evening. The secretary's report showed the receipts for the year from all sources including balance of cash on hand at last report to be $53,915.14. Of this amount $15,744.53 was from interest, dues and fines and first series loans paid off at maturity, $16,700 The disbursements during the year included $6400 in loans made, $41,900 first series stock paid off, and $5068 other stock withdrawn. The total assets are $86,003.45. There are 805½ shares of stock held by 180 shareholders, the value of which ranges from $196.37 for the second series to $6.00 for the eleventh series. There was not a quorum of stockholders present at the meeting so the same officers hold over. The President is James Wright; Secretary, A. Weir Gilkeson; Treasurer, William Blackwood; Directors, James Wright, William V. Leech, George A. Shoemaker, Thomas B. Harkins and Harvey S. Rue. There were two loans sold by the directors after the stockholders' meeting at 11 cents monthly premium.

—On Tuesday evening the 12 inst., Grand Instructor Chappelle, of Philadelphia, assisted by a team from Maud Castle No. 465 of Cornwells, installed the following officers of Bristol Castle No. 409 K. G. E. for the ensuing term: P. C, George W. Buckley: N. C., William D. Snyder; V. C, Thomas S. Harper; H. P. David Townsend; V. H., John Harvey; M. of R., John K. Young: K. of E., N. Morgan Stephen; C. of E., C. L. Leigh; S. H., George T. Campbell. Noble Chief Snyder then announced the following appointments; W. B. William F. Flower; Esq., Robert F. Rue; Ens., Alex. Wilson; W. C. George Margerum; Ist. G, D. Larue Hellings, 2nd. G., Thomas Bradney. Sir Knight Chappelle acted as substitute for Dist. Dep., C. H. Webster who was unable to be present owing to the serious illness of his wife.

—On Thursday evening the 7th inst., Dist. Dep. G. S. K. M., Pierce Grimes, with an able corps of assistants, installed the following officers of Martha Washington Chamber No. 2 O. K. F. P. S. K. M., William Haley; S. K. M., Arthur W Doust; S. C., William H. Metzcher; J. C., William F. Flower; M. of R., John T. Whitely; K. W., William Plumb S. K. M. Doust appointed the following: Chaplain, Alex. Wilson; S. S., David Townsend; J. S., Hugh Mackie; Rt. C., William H. Smith.

—Ye Merry Euchre Club held its fourth meeting on Tuesday evening. Jan. 12, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hay Those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. V. V. Vansant, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Ancker, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. W. Bickel, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hay, Dr. J. T. Stradling and Mrs. Stradling, M s. Pemberton Minster, Miss Alice Lippincott, Mr. Harry Pope, Mr. Harry K. Wollard. Prizes were won by Mrs. V. V. Vansant and Dr. J. T. Stradling.

—At the annual meeting of the Newtown, Langhorne and Bristol Trolley Street Railway Company, held at Newtown, January 11th, 1897, the number of directors was reduced from 11 to 6 and the following officers were elected: President, Henry W. Watson; Secretary, Harvey H. Gillam; Treasurer, Henry Palmer. Directors, William B. Parry, Dr. Henry Lovett, A. Weir Gilkeson, Harvey H. Gillam, George W. S. Brubaker, and Henry Palmer.

—B. F. Gilkeson, Charles H. Stinson, John B. Chapin, F. Swartzlander, H. W. Comfort, J. Johnson Beans, the Commission in Lunacy appointed by Judge Yerkes to examine into the condition of prisoners from this county in the Penitentiary, reported that an examination showed the three to be weak-minded, but not insane. The Commission said their removal to an insane asylum would be dangerous and almost a crime.

—The official winder and fixer of Bristol's town clock has been giving that ancient time-piece some of his attention, particularly that portion which regulates its striking propensities.

Believed to be Shamming.

John Turner, the Bristol prisoner in the county jail who attempted to commit suicide by hanging one day last week, is believed to have been shamming insanity in order to secure his release. A commission in lunacy has reinvestigated his case and, from the statements of the jailers and Turner himself, come to the conclusion he had been imposing on the jail authorities. Turner has attemped to commit suicide several times, but was always careful that the scheme should be discovered before it resulted fatally. The members of the Commission, after carefully inquiring, recommended that Turner be put at hard labor breaking stone or handcuffed and confined in a dungeon upon bread and water, which they believed would soon cure his pretence at lunacy.

—Isaac Stradling, a well known Bristol township farmer, aged about 50 years, committed suicide at his home near Newportville on last Monday by shooting himself with a revolver. The act was committed about noon. After much suffering he died the same night. Stradling had been acting queerly for several days. Despondency over business trouble is supposed to have been the cause. He leaves a wife and four children.

Return of Prosperity.

There are indications that the year 1897 will be marked by an era of business activity in Bristol that has not been enjoyed for several years. The Providence Hosiery Mills will probably be ready for business by the first of February. The carpet mills of Thomas L. Leedom & Co., have a full force of employees at work. E T. Steel & Co's. Cassimere Mills which have been practically idle for some months have recently put on 150 more men, and the worsted yarn mills of William H. Grundy & Co have begun night work. With the continued activity in the mills the retail business of the town will be more prosperous, and the real estate men who have had a number of empty houses on their hands will also be likely to soon feel the effects of the stimulus of a revived trade.

In other parts of the country the same conditions seem to prevail. The improved conditions are not confined to any particular branch of business, but are felt along the line of all manufactured products. The return of confidence brought about by the result of the elections last fall have contributed largely to this result, and as soon as the revision of the tariff upon lines that are favorable to the production of American goods is completed an era of prosperity will return to this country that will gladden the hearts of all business men and wage earners throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Republican Primary Meetings.

At this writing it would appear that Friday evening, January 22nd, will be the date fixed by the Republican Executive Committee for the holding of the annual meeting of the Republican stockholders in the corporation of the Borough of Bristol for the purpose of nominating various officials to control the property of the corporation for the ensuing year.

Those stockholders living in the First ward will meet at Lincoln Hall, and will be called upon to nominate two members for Borough Council, one member for the School Board, one Judge of Election, one Inspector of Election and the election of three members of the Borough Republican Executive Committe, and nine delegates to the Borough convention.

The stockholders living in the Second ward will meet at Riverview or Pythian Hall, and will place in nomination two members of Council for the regular two years term, one member of Council to fill an unexpired term of one year, Judge and Inspector of Elections, and to elect three members of the Borough Executive Committee as well as nine delegates to the Borough convention

The stockholders living in the Third ward will meet at Mohican Hall and place in nomination two members for Borough Council, one member for the School Board, a Judge and an Inspector of Elections and elect three members of the Borough Executive Committee, and nine delegates to the Borough convention.

The stockholders living in the Fourth ward will meet at Hibernian Hall, and nominate two members of Council, one member of the School Board, a Judge and an Inspector of Elections, and elect three members of the Executive Committee and nine delegates to the Borough convention.

It is needless to call the attention of the stockholders to the fact that this is the time set apart by the constituted authorities for the consideration of the work of the men who have been entrusted with the control of the municipal corporation for the past year, and as the Republican party is the dominant party of the borough, and necessarily responsible for the government of this property, it should be the duty of every man who believes in his party to attend the convention in the ward in which he lives that he may not only discharge the first great privelege of citizenship, but also support the members of his party who have made creditable records as public officials, and where vacancies are to be filled to see that none but good men are placed in nomination for them.

Let every Republican shape his affairs so that he can be present at his ward meeting, viewing it as a duty he owes not only to himself, but to his friends and neighbors.

The Good Roads Question.

The comments on road building now breaking out in the State newspapers, as the result of Governor Hastings' remarks on the subject in his annual message, are to the last degree discouraging. The Governor himself treated the subject at considerable length in a conventional way, with a mild suggestion of a State appropriation at some other time and under conditions different from these now existing. But for the newspapers to talk at this late day of making good roads simply by changing the laws permitting farmers to work out their road taxes, is to add nothing new to the subject and to borrow nothing from the experience of these States where within five or six years good roads have actually been built.

If Pennsylvania is ever to have good roads she will have to get them as New Jersey, Massachusetts and even as some of the Southern States have got them, by paying the cost of their construction. If the banks were compelled to pay interest on their deposits of State money, which deposits amount to three or four millions a year, the revenue would make a small beginning of a road fund. Sixty thousands dollars from the State annually, with a sum from every county or township equal to every thousand dollars appropriated to it, would at least start the movement; but Pennsylvania ought to be able to equal the road appropriations made by New Jersey or Massachusetts.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

—Senator Penrose, who is sure to be elected United States senator on the reassembling of the legislature will probably retain his seat until the end of the present legislative session, unless a special session of congress should be called, in which event he will resign his seat about March 4 and go to Washington.

—The Anglo-American general arbitration treaty was signed at the State Department on Monday by Secretary of State Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador. Two copies were signed. One was sent to the Senate for ratification and the other to Lord Salisbury by special messenger, who will sail for England to-morrow.

Annual Report of the Board of Health.

To the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol:

Gentlemen:—In accordance with the law requiring an annual report of the proceedings of the Board of Health the following is submitted.

There were eight meetings of the Board held during the year and careful consideration was given to all matters brought before it relating to the health of the inhabitants of the borough and the sanitary condition of the town.

The Health officer in compliance with the instructions of the Board visited a number of houses in the borough and when found to be in an unsanitary condition ordered them cleaned and put in proper condition. During the year 44 nuisances of greater or less magnitude have been reported and abated. There are at present no nuisances existing in the borough which have been reported to the Board.

A record of births, marriages and deaths occurring during the year have been kept. There have been 148 births reported, 35 marriages, and 125 deaths. The death rate is lower this year than during the years 1894 and 1895, being less than 18 to the 1000, as against a fraction over 19 to the 1000 in 1894, and a fraction over 20 to the 1000 in 1895. There were reported to the Secretary 64 cases of contagious and communicable diseases during the year, not counting a large number of cases of measles. Of this number 52 were of typhoid fever, 7 of diphtheria, 4 of scarlet fever and 1 of diphtheretic croup. In all cases of contagious diseases the patients were quarantined, the houses placarded, and where children were members of the family the schools notified.

The total number of deaths shows quite a decrease from 1895, the number for that year being 143.

The causes of deaths are as follows:

Pneumonia	12
Consumption	10
Convulsions	9
Heart diseases	9
Membraneous croup	6
Inanition	5
Marasmus	5
Apoplexy	4
Stillborn	4
Tubercular meningitis	4
Drowning	4
Cholera infantum	4
Cancer	3
Old age	3
Premature birth	3
Typhoid fever	2
Gastritis	2
Rheumatism	2
Bronchitis	2
General debility	2
Paralysis	2
Diphtheria	2
Enteritis	2
Congestion of lungs	2
Sclerosis of liver	2
Nephritis	2
Exhaustion after diphtheria	1
Hemorrhage of stomach	1
Gastro enteritis	1
Spinal sclerosis	1
Syncope	1
Softening of the brain	1
Peritonitis	1
Gastro-intestinal-catarrh	1
Congestion of brain	1
Obstruction of bowels	1
Typhoid pneumonia	1
Meningitis	1
Dropsy	1
Intussusception of bowels	1
Diphtheretic croup	1
Whooping cough	1
Cyanosis	1
Meningeal hemorrhage	1

HOWARD PURSELL,
President Board of Health.
Attest:—JESSE O. THOMAS, Secretary.

An Italian Swindler Convicted and Sentenced.

One of the most interesting cases at the present term of Criminal court was tried on Tuesday. It was the case of the Commonwealth against Antonio Sapaino, the Italian charged with working a very shrewd game in Bristol, recently, Sapaino being indicted for false pretense and larceny as bailee. Warren S. Long was appointed to defend him.

It was alleged that the defendant had come to Bristol in November, representing to Chief of Police Saxton that he was looking for an Italian murderer. He requested the assistance of Officer Saxton in capturing the man and stated that his plan was to pretend to get work for several friends of the alleged murderer, through whom he expected to locate his man.

Officer Saxton introduced him to the engineer of the Bristal Electric Light Company's plant, who was let into the scheme, and who agreed to assist by permitting the Italians to believe that they might procure a job at the works.

Sapaino then visited two Italians, telling them that he could secure them a position in the electric plant worth $45 per month, but that he would ask a bonus or commission of a month's salary from each, or $90. They gave him $100. After securing the money the stranger disappeared, without even returning the $10. One of the victims had borrowed the money to pay Sapaino. Officer Saxton and the Italian who had borrowed the money related these facts.

Sapaino was subsequently arrested at Tacony. Everybody in court wondered what kind of a defense he could possibly devise, but the Italian was equal to the occasion. He said he was looking for the murderer of his brother. The murderer, he said, was a brotherinlaw of the Italian whose money he had obtained. Then Sapaino declared that he never obtained the money, but had paid Chief Saxton $10 to get a special officer, and related a story which, in substance, was equivalent to a declaration that the money transaction had been trumped up to get him off the trail of the murderer.

He said Chief Saxton suggested the scheme of procuring the work for the Italians but not the money part of the transaction. Chief Saxton was recalled and denied that he had suggested anything of the kind to Sapaino.

The Italian who was alleged to have the murderous relative admitted that he had a brother-in-law, but stated that his name is Bianco, and that he is well known in Bristol.

The jury convicted Sapaino, and he was sentenced to the penitentiary for 2 years and 8 months.

—The Rev. William A. Freemantle will deliver his humorous lecture "To Be or Not to Be" in the Bristol Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening, January 26th. The lecturer is highly spoken of and a rare treat is anticipated by those who expect to attend.

A Little Unpleasantness at a Popular Resort.

When landlord Tony Tice unlocked the sleeping apartments of Bristol's hotel provided for weary wanderers of limited means and characters of disrepute, and the motley gang stepped out into the crisp morning air, rejuvenated by that refreshing slumber that follows a night's rest on the soft fir boards, an altercation followed between several of them that almost assumed the proportions of a free fight. The cause of the dissension was unknown to Officer Tice but he re-incarcerated the offenders of the public peace, and placed them in the northeast corner of the building until they cooled down a little and then dismissed them one at a time.

From the daily register kept in the front office of the hotel it can be seen that its unsurpassed accomodations are little sought after by the pedestrian fraternity as a summer resort, but as a place of shelter from the winter's cold blasts, they gather from the four quarters of the globe. The following is the number registered monthly from the second Monday of January, 1896, to the second Monday of January, 1897:

January	1896	763
February	"	678
March	"	866
April	"	219
May	"	45
June	"	.....
July	"	5
August	"	7
September	"	37
October	"	321
November	"	305
December	"	438
January	1897	338
	Total,	4022

The increasing patronage accorded to the hotel is sufficient evidence of the high esteem in which it is held by the class of people to whom it caters.

Moyer, Funk and Patterson Censured.

The Executive Committee of the Bristol Branch of the National League of Business Men, at a meeting held on last Thursday evening, expressed its indignation at the action of Senator Moyer, and Representatives Funk and Patterson in totally ignoring and disregarding the wishes of the Republicans of Bucks county that they should vote for John Wanamaker for Senator. The following resolutions offered by John K. Wildman were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, Henry G. Moyer, Henry S. Funk and James Patterson, elected to represent Bucks county as members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, having voted in caucus for Boies Penrose for United States Senator contrary to the well-established fact, supported by indisputable evidence, that a large majority of the Republicans of Bucks county were in favor of Hon. John Wanamaker; therefore

RESOLVED, That Messrs. Moyer, Funk and Patterson, by reason of their action in thus ignoring and repudiating the wishes of an overwhelming majority of their constituents deserve our unqualified condemnation, and that they are no longer worthy of our confidence or respect.

RESOLVED, That inasmuch as Representative Hampton W. Rice faithfully acted in accordance with the expressed wishes of his constituents in voting for John Wanamaker, he is entitled to our approbation, and we hereby accord to him our tributes of appreciation and regard.

No Seeley Dinners in Kansas.

"I come from the liberty-loving prairies of the West," said Mary Ellen Lease, of Kansas, in an address before the Society of Political Study, in New York, on Tuesday, "where woman's influence is felt, thank God! Where we have not become civilized enough to have lewd women dance nude before men for their edification. ("Good! Good!" shouted the women. "That's right!") Obtain the ballot, you women of New York, for woman's influence is needed right here and now."

—Mary E. Wilkins is engaged in writing a series of striking sketches of New England neighborhood life for The Ladies' Home Journal. They will portray a small community's social indulgence, sketching the old-fashioned quilting-party, the time-worn singing-school and an apple-paring bee.

—Paris is now more pestered with rat than ever before. They are said to issue from sewers and other handy retreats by thousands, just as they did in Hamelin town before the appearance of the Pied Piper.

—A despatch from Tacoma, Wash., announces that Mary E. Hobart, of Whatcom, is a candidate for United States Senator to suceed Watson C. Squire. Mrs. Hobart is represented to be a middle-of-the-road Populist, and, judging by the result of the November election, would fairly represent the epileptic condition of popular sentiment at Whatcom and roundabout. As a member of the Senate she would give a certain finish and flare to the Populist benches that would add to the congruity and completeness of the collection. Mrs. Hobart has our best wishes.—Philadelphia Record.

—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Wilbur Watts, Sr., principal of the Boys' Grammar School of Burlington, N. J., for assault and battery on Edward Kashner, one of his pupils, who alleges that the principal laid him across his knee, pushed his head under a desk and whipped him with a ruler so severely that he has since been unable to attend school.

—The Government has arranged to confine prisoners of the District of Columbia, convicted of violations of United States laws, in the Trenton, New Jersey, State Prison. Heretofore the prisoners have been confined in Albany, N. Y.

—Walter Shooter, proprietor of the City Hotel, Williamsport, Monday night ate roast crow, in payment of a wager made with H. J. Mailoux, of Scranton. Shooter bet that Ashbridge would be elected Sheriff of Philadelphia.

—Senator Quay has invited several state officials and personal friends to accompany him to his St. Lucie retreat in Florida, after Senator Penrose has been elected. He will spend some time in Forida.

—The plant of the Burlington Carpet Company is to be removed from Mt. Holly to White Hill, where the old railroad shops have been secured and will be fitted up for the manufacture of carpets.

Three-day Tour to Washington.

Washington at present is the cynosure of all eyes; not only because it is the Nation's Capital and of the interest which attaches to the deliberations of Congress, but the brilliant Presidential reception on New Year's Day formally opened the season of fashionable festivities, and it has now become the great social centre of the country. Brilliant minds, waiving for the time the cares of government, abandon themselves to the gay whirl of the social world. Receptions, dinners, balls, follow each other with bewildering rapidity.

The state of the Cuban question and the possibilities of Congressional action is also claiming attention, and the never-dying interest which attaches to the many departments of the Government is attracting its usual number of visitors.

The three-day personally conducted tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which leaves New York January 21, affords the best opportunity of visiting the National Capital at this season. The party will be under the care and guidance of an experienced tourist agent; and the programme in Washington has been prepared with an accurate knowledge of the location and best time to visit each of the principal points of interest.

Round trip tickets, including railroad transportation in each direction and accommodations at the best Washington hotels, will be sold at the following rates: From New York, $14.50; Trenton, $13.75; Atlantic City, $12.75; Pottsville, $14.30; Philadelphia, $11.50, and at proportionate rates from other points.

Apply to tickets agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Table Talk.

For 1897, beginning with the January issue, there will be added to the usual departments of Table Talk, in response to a wide demand from its readers, an additional page of menus giving noon-day dinners. In this same issue appears an article on "The Pleasures of Eating," by Elizabeth Grinnell; an interesting article on "Oleykoecks and Momvelijes" by Martha Bockee Flint. The history of "Knives, Trenchers, Cupboards and Hutches" is treated by Rose Crosby, while the Housekeepers' Inquiry Department contains a large number of most excellent recipes; "The New Bill of Fare" is replete with women's interests, and the entertainments are well adapted to create the pleasure they are hoped to promote. There will also be, throughout the season, articles by a thoroughly practical authority, containing well tested recipes for the canning, preserving and pickling of fruits and vegetables. A variety of articles on domestic science topics will be given by well-known writers, while no pains will be spared to furnish the best information to housekeepers on all points of social and table etiquette. The marked individuality, freshness of thought and thoroughness, indicative of Table Talk, will continue to be noted features of the magazine.

AFTER DAMP IN MINES.

Investigations Made Into a Colliery Danger of Great Importance.

Two of the most important of the papers read at a recent sitting of the British association were those of Professor Haldane and Professor Clowes, in which they submitted the results of the investigations they have been simultaneously pursuing for the purpose of detecting and measuring the presence of carbon monoxide in the air. The matter is one of no little moment to the general public, inasmuch as the insidious, poisonous gas is liable to be generated where coal gas flames are used for heating and cooking. It, however, more particularly concerns the mining world, as carbonic oxide is the product of explosions of coal gas, or firedamp, being found in the largest quantity after colliery explosions, when coal dust is mingled with the air and plays a part in the explosion.

The gas, however, is formed in several other ways in coal mines. It is the principal gaseous product of the firing of cheap gunpowder, which is known as blasting powder, and it seems to be invariably formed during the burning of a coal seam. The difficulty with this oxide is that even when it is present in dangerous proportions it is not detectable in the flame of a candle or of an alcohol or oil lamp, and long before its presence is demonstrated it may have been absorbed into the system to a fatal extent.

Professor Clowes' process of detection and measurement consists of a hydrogen test flame. An ordinary lamp is provided with a hydrogen flame, the "cap" of which increases in height as the percentage of carbonic oxide is augmented.

Unfortunately, however, as carbonic oxide is rarely unaccompanied by inflammable gases, an essential defect would appear thereby to exist in this somewhat rough and ready method.

In Professor Haldane's test a small quantity of blood is shaken in the air. The presence of the carbonic oxide causes the blood to assume a yellow tint, and proportions of the oxide down to 1 per cent can thus be detected.

Professor Haldane described the experiments he had undertaken in inhaling the gas. There is, he says, nothing painful in it. One effect is to cause one to stagger like a drunken man. There is a story of a miner who, recovering consciousness after an explosion asked, "Is it time to get up?" adding, "I am very happy."

The operation of the gas is slow, but running produces faintness, and to be brought into contact with a blast of cold air is highly dangerous and calculated to cause death. Except for the presence of carbonic oxide, a miner might walk out of a mine after an explosion, and it is suggested that an invention of a respirator which would absorb the oxide would be valuable. Professor Haldane himself knows of no such absorbent, and until it is discovered the only resource seems to be a simple test long ago proposed and often used with success—namely, that when a man enters an atmosphere which contains a poisonous proportion of carbonic oxide he should carry with him a mouse, confined in a wire cage open freely to the air. The mouse will become insensible by breathing the air containing carbonic oxide in about one-twentieth of the time necessary to produce this effect upon man. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Ranabout Bill Paying.

"People sometimes take trouble to make other people more trouble," said a business man the other day. "A person having an office in the same building sent me a postal money order by mail yesterday in payment of a small bill in place of paying me cash. I presume this was done in order to have the payment serve as its own receipt. I made three trips to the postoffice at which the order was payble before I could get the money, as on the first two occasions there were so many people at the money order window that it wasn't worth while to wait."—New York Sun.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TALES OF THE TIMES.

Strange Adventures of a Party on a Runaway Train.

There was a shooting match the other day on the grounds of the Westminster Kennel club at Babylon, N. Y., and those members who took part went there from Long Island City in a special train consisting of engine 92 and a single private car. Charles McKeever was the engineer, and he jumped the light train along to its destination in such a manner as to make the teeth of the shooters rattle. The 38 miles between Long Island City and Babylon were covered in exactly 48 minutes, and the brevity of the journey seriously interfered with a quiet little game of poker in the private car. William R. Knapp, who, it is said, was considerably behind the game, and who had just opened a jack pot with a pat straight, protested because his companions wouldn't play out the hand.

"It's just my luck," Knapp grumbled. "The first hand I've held in a month. I'll travel on a slow freight hereafter."

The shoot passed off without a hitch, and the members of the party were in fine spirits when they boarded the private car for the return journey. The cards and chips were brought out, and in the fractional part of a minute the poker game was in full swing again.

The cards were dealt and the chips were rattling on the board when Engineer McKeever backed No. 92 against the private car and made ready to start. By the time the train rolled out of the station Mr. Watrous had considerable difficulty in looking over the top of his chips. W. R Knapp was a steady loser, and he urged the others to play fast, so that he might have a chance to get even.

In the meantime the train was plunging along at terrific speed, and the private car rocked from side to side with the swing of a Dutch cradle, but without its smoothness. The swaying of the train made the chips dance about like quicksilver, but the players heeded neither the speed nor the motion, for the game was at a critical point. When leaving Massapequa, the players threw up their hands, and it was a natural jack. Hand after hand was dealt, but no one was fortunate enough to draw openers, and the process of "sweetening" went on until there was a mighty stack of chips in the middle of the board. Suddenly W. R. Knapp's face became rigid, and he drew a long breath. Holding his cards close to his chest, he peered at them cautiously. When he had satisfied himself that he was not mistaken in the first estimate of his hand, he placed his cards, face down, carelessly in front of him and smiled the smile of a man who had struck a "good thing" for the first time. He had drawn three kings. He is so accustomed to drawing bobtail flushes that invariably refused to fill and straights with disconnected middles that he could not trust his eyes when he saw the kings. Mr. Stafford passed. Mr. Watrous, who was hugging two deuces, looked long at his hand, but finally admitted that he had not the wherewithal to open the pot. All this time W. R. Knapp was toying impatiently with his chips. When his turn came, he grabbed up a dollar stack.

"I'll open," he said, and just then there was a terrific crash, as though the engine had been smashed into atoms. There was a roar of escaping steam, which enveloped the car, and a shower of gravel and cinders pattered on the windows. All the players except W. R. Knapp threw down their hands and fled to the rear of the car. Knapp did not stir from his seat, and above the roar and the din his voice could be heard pleading with the players to return to the game.

"It's the second good hand I've had in a month," he shouted. "If you fellows have one drop of sporting blood in your veins, you'll come back and play out the jack." But the players heeded him not. The train was running at terrific speed, the showers of gravel against the windows broke some of the glass, and the car was filled with steam. Finally Mr. Watrous ran forward to find out what had happened, and as he was about to put his hand on the door-knob the front door flew open, and the body of Fireman Shirtcliff was projected into the car. His overalls and jumper were plastered with mud, and his face was a sight to behold.

"Wh-what's the matter?" gasped Mr. Watrous. When Shirtcliff got his breath, he explained that both parallel rods on the engine had broken while the train was running 60 miles an hour. Both rods seemed to snap at the same instant, and they whirled back on the cab with awful force, smashing in the roof and deranging the machinery to such an extent that McKeever was unable to shut off the steam. Shirtcliff was stooping over to gather up a shovelful of coal from the tender when the crash came. McKeever had just left his seat for an instant, and thus both men escaped the blows of the heavy rods. McKeever tried to push in the throttle, but the connecting rod of the bar was bent so badly that he could not budge it. Then, like lightning, his hand glided to the little lever of the airbrake. But this, too, was jammed down in such a manner that no human power could move it. Meanwhile the speed of the train did not slacken, and with each revolution of the drivers the huge parallel rods were whirled back on the cab and framework of the engine with violence.

When the Westminster clubmen realized their danger, they determined to make an effort to stop the flight of the runaway train. Several of them went to the front platform with Fireman Shirtcliff, and amid the clouds of escaping steam and showers of cinders and gravel they sought to disconnect the rubber hose leading from the engine to the airbrake. Mr. Watrous leaned over in the space between the tender and the engine platform, but his arm was not long enough to reach the connection. Fireman Shirtcliff tried his hand, and although his fingers touched the hose he could not reach the connection. The clubmen retired again into the car, and they were about to hold a consultation when the speed of the train began to slacken. The steam in the engine was running low, and when the train was within two miles of Wantagh it came to a dead halt. When the clubmen scrambled from the car, they were appalled at the extent of the damage to the engine. The cab was smashed to flinders, the jacket of the boiler was rent in many places, and steam was escaping from all the joints. The car was plastered with mud and scarcely a pane of glass in it was unbroken. McKeever, who was uninjured, walked to Wantagh and telegraphed for another engine, which soon arrived, and the wrecked train, with the clubmen aboard, was hauled into Long Island City 40 minutes late.

"Did you ever hear of such luck?" growled W. R. Knapp as they walked toward the ferry. "Three kings and never a chance to bet them."—New York Sun.

—Neuralgia is the prayer of the nerves for pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is One True Blood Purifier and nerve builder.

Tours to Florida.

No district in America presents during the winter season, so many varied attractions as the State of Florida. Besides its delightful climate, which to one escaping from the cold and unhealthful changes of the North seems almost ethereal, it is pre-eminently a land of sport and pleasure. Along its 1100 miles of salt water coast and in its 1200 fresh water lakes are fish of almost every conceivable variety, from the migratory tribes common to northern waters to the tarpon, pompano, and others of a more tropical character. Nowhere in all our broad land can the angler find a greater variety of game or better sport.

Here also the most enthusiastic hunter finds satiety. Deer, turkeys, bears, panthers and wild-cats roam at large through the more sparsely settled regions, while birds of all kinds may be found in abundance throughout the State. The more novel sport of alligator and manitee hunting may also be indulged in by the more adventurous tourist.

With its matchless climate, its orange groves, its rivers and lakes, its boating and bathing, its fishing and hunting, and its extensive forests, Florida presents unrivaled attractions for the valetudinarian, the lover of nature, the sportsman, and the explorer.

To this attractive State the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged four personally conducted tours during the season of 1897, leaving by special train January 26, February 9 and 23, and March 9. The first three tours will admit of a sojourn of two weeks in this delightful land; tickets for the fourth tour will be valid to return until May 31 by regular trains.

Rates for the round trip $50.00 from New York, $48 00 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information, apply to ticket agents, special booking offices, or address George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad St. Station, Philadelphia.

Who does not know women and young girls who are continually in tears? Who always see the dark side? Who have frequent fits of melancholy without any apparent cause? The intelligent physician will know that it is some derangement of the complicated and delicate feminine organs. The young girl suffers, bodily and mentally, in silence. There is undue weariness, unexpected pain, unreasonable tears and fits of temper. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription exerts a wonderful power over woman's delicate organism. It is an invigorating tonic and is specific for the peculiar weaknesses, irregularities and painful derangements of women. Careless, easy-going doctors frequently treat their women patients for billiousness, nervousness, dyspepsia, liver or kidney troubles, when the real sickness is in the organs distinctly feminine, and no help can come till they are made perfectly strong by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Send 21 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page Common Sense Medical Adviser, illustrated.

—Frank M. Spindell was arrested Monday night at Burlington, on a charge of embezzlement, preferred by the National Building and Provident Association, of Newark.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of Grain-o, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. Grain-o has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25 cts per package. Sold by all grocers.

—The quantity of coal being sold by W. F. Leedom surely merits its quality. Having the capacity to dispatch orders without delay is also a great convenience that appears to be appreciated by the public.

Champion Shot of the World.

Miss Annie Oakley writes; "Myself and many of the Buffalo Bill Wild West Co. have given Allen's Foot-Ease, the powder to shake into the shoes, a most thorough trial, and it does all if not more than you claim." It instantly takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions. Allen's Foot Ease is a certain cure for swollen, hot, aching or sweating feet. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent free. Address ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

From Sire to Son.

As a Family Medicine Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves passes from sire to son as a legacy. If you have Kidney, Liver or Blood disorder do not delay, but get a free sample package of this remedy at once. If you have Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Rheumatism, etc., this grand specific will cure you. Harry H. Headley the leading druggist, is sole agent and is distributing samples free to the afflicted. Large packages 50c and 25c.

Lodge Room for Rent.

Lodge room in Pythian Hall for rent. Largest and best equipped room in town. Also room for entertainments, fairs and suppers. Full equipment of dishes, tables, kitchen utensils, &c. For terms &c. apply to
L. C. WETTLING,
W. H. P. HALL, } Trustees.
GUSTAV RATHKE,

Room For Rent.

Third story room of Washington Hall for lodge purposes. For terms, etc., apply to
B. C. FOSTER,
Cor. Wood and Mill Sts.

For Rent.

A truck farm at Emilie, especially adapted to the raising of poultry. Apply to
DR. E. J. GROOM, Bristol, Pa.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called Grain-o, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c. and 25cts. per package. Try it. Ask for Grain-o.

Notice of Removal.

Dr. J. D. Thomas, specialist in the painless extraction of teeth with nitrous oxide gas, has removed from 912 to 1122 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

OFFICE—CORNER RADCLIFFE AND WALNUT STS.

One dollar per year, in advance.

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THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1897.

CALIFORNIA PEARLS.

The Great Majority Found Are of Little Value.

The beds of the gulf of California produced enormously for awhile, yielding many pearls of great size. For some time, 150 years back, the output was 300 to 500 pounds of the "gems of the ocean" annually. In 1700 a collection of big pearls was made there for a collar that became the property of the queen of Spain, and which is even now one of the most valuable possessions of the Iberian crown. As late as 1881 a black pearl, valued at $10,000 and weighing 28 carats, was obtained from those waters. One of twice that weight, light brown and worth $8,000, was secured in 1883, and in the same year a merchant of La Paz, Huned Hidalgo, bought from an Indian for $10 a pearl of beauteous luster, which he sold in Paris for $5,300. All the black pearls got from the gulf of California are sent to Europe, because over there they fetch more than white ones, being a fad.

The pearl oyster banks of the gulf could not be worked profitably today but for the introduction of modern apparatus for diving. Such of the bivalves as are left are in water too deep for search by ordinary methods, but the rubber clad diver, provided with a tube to furnish him with air, is able to search the bottom at leisure, his glass fronted helmet giving him a good view of his surroundings, thanks to the dim greenish light which illuminates the subaqueous regions. He carries with him a sheet iron reservoir filled with compressed air, which in case of emergency may be connected instantly with his helmet by the turning of a cock. In this business one interesting fact is that no such articles are employed in diving for pearls anywhere else in the world. The customary method is to dive naked. In the Sulu archipelago the divers paint themselves black, so as not to attract the notice of sharks.

The pearl fisheries of the gulf of California are farmed out by the Mexican government to a San Francisco company, which employs about 400 men. Work is carried on along the eastern shore of the peninsula and up the Pacific side as far as Margarita island. The oysters are found always edge upward and usually in groups, and the diver has no difficulty in separating them from the rocks on which they grow by cutting the "byssus" which serves the mollusk as an attachment to its resting place. The bivalves thus obtained are carried by schooners to La Paz and are opened under official inspection. One thousand of them may yield not a single pearl of any size, while from a dozen shells $20,000 worth may be taken. The great majority of pearls found are of little value. The final process employed is to squeeze the meat of the oyster in the fist, lest a pearl should remain imbedded in the tissue of the bivalve.—Boston Transcript.

GREAT VOYAGERS.

As a General Rule They Came From the Smaller Countries.

Portugal is a small country, with a land area one-third less than that of the state of New York and with a population of 600,000 less than that of the state of Pennsylvania, but it has turned out in its time celebrated navigators, Cabral and Da Souza among them.

It is a somewhat peculiar circumstance in the history of ocean navigation that the chief navigators of Europe have usually been natives of minor kingdoms and without the advantages which would naturally accrue to a representative of one of the larger governments.

Christopher Columbus, as every schoolboy knows, was a native of Genoa at the time when the Italian peninsula was subdivided among numerous petty governments. John Cabot was a Venetian, who sailed in the service of England, as Columbus had sailed in the service of Spain. Amerigo Vespucci was a Florentine, who sailed originally in the service of Spain, and afterward transferred himself to the Portuguese service, and then went back to the Spanish service for a second time.

Vitus Bering, after whom Bering strait was called, was a Dane by birth, who served under the naval flag of Russia. Magellan, after whom Magellan strait was named, was a native of Alemtejo, in Portugal, and was the first to complete the circumnavigation of the globe, in 1522.

Verazzani was a Florentine, whose voyages of discovery were undertaken under the protection of the flag of France. Hendrick Hudson was an Englishman, and it seems surprising to many persons in this day familiar with the pre-eminence of England as a maritime nation that he should have been in the service of the government of Holland when he discovered Manhattan Island.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Let Us All Talk English.

In the Boston Globe Mr. William Henry Thorne writes pungently and is fearless in his opinions. All will agree with him that children born of foreign parents in America must be brought up as Americans:

French Canadians, Germans, Italians and what not living in this country should not forget that English is the language of the country and is bound to be so, and as they all make efforts to learn enough English to conduct their various business avocations in English so should they studiously make efforts to understand their religion in English. Further, while the senior pastor in all cases included in the foregoing class should be as indicated, it seems to me that the bishop of every mixed parish is bound to consider also the fact that the children born to these foreign parents in America are Americans—not Germans or Frenchmen or what not—and that these children will, by force of unyielding circumstances, be obliged to make the English language their own language from the cradle to the grave. Therefore the assistant pastor in all such cases should be an English speaking pastor, capable of instructing and bound to instruct the youth of each congregation in catechism and in all the rites of the church in the English language. And where there can be but one priest he should speak the foreign language to the aged foreigners and the English to the young.

Pittsburg Wasn't on the Map.

Early in the present century, when vessels sometimes cleared Pittsburg for a sea voyage, the captain of a ship arrived at Leghorn with a cargo. The officer who examined his papers at once said: "Sir, your papers are forged. There is no such place as Pittsburg in the world. Your vessel must be confiscated." The frightened captain then secured a map, directed the officer's attention to the gulf of Mexico, pointed out the mouth of the Mississippi, followed that stream to the Ohio, thence to the forks and said, though the map showed no such place, "There, sir, is the port where my vessel cleared out."

The Papal Tiara.

According to Brewer, the tiara of the pope is a composite emblem. The primary meaning is purity and chastity, the foundation and lining of the crown being of the finest linen. The gold band denotes supremacy. The first cap of dignity was adopted by Pope Damasus II in 1048. The cap was surmounted with a high coronet in 1295 by Boniface VIII. The second coronet was added in 1335 by Benedict XII to indicate the prerogatives of spiritual and temporal power combined in the papacy. The third coronet is indicative of the Trinity, but it is not known who first adopted it; some say Urban V, others John XXII, John XXIII or Benedict XII

NOW IT IS GLAMING.

A LATE FAD OF THE GOOD HEALTH AND BEAUTY SEEKERS.

If You Will Get Enough Glame Into Your System, You Will Live to a Ripe Old Age—Description of the Treatment—A Professional Beauty's Confession.

Glaming is the latest occupation of women who devote themselves to the pursuit of health and beauty. Glame is a raw word which represents the chief object of these disciples of physical culture. Those who seek it are said to be glaming and are denominated glamers.

Not only are many maids and matrons of fashionable society occupied in glaming, but at least one professional beauty has resorted to the process to heighten and preserve her charms.

Alexandra Martens, the professional beauty, confessed to a reporter that she had for some months been trying the principles of glaming on her own person, and obtained the most pleasing results from them. Daily she takes copious drafts of milk fresh from the cow at a temperature of 98 degrees. She also reposes in fresh air and sunshine at regular intervals. The treatment she follows is described in detail hereafter.

Mme. Martens has appeared as a noted beauty in all the capitals of Europe, and received first prize in every contest she entered. The czar and the Prince of Wales are said to have declared that she was first among stage beauties.

She is a woman of splendid figure, but her face is her principal charm. Her skin is smooth and soft and very fine. Her eyes are bright and dark brown and have much expression. She bears a strong resemblance to Mrs. Langtry at her best. For the preservation of all those charms Mme. Martens declares that glaming is doing much.

What is glaming? According to a high authority the nearest word in the English language to represent glame is vitality. Yet glame is not the same as vitality. Chemicals have vitality, but no glame. The chemist can take the four elements of blood and preserve them, but they are not blood. He can collect from other sources all those four elements and put them together, but he cannot make them live. How is it that the exact parts will not produce their original? They lived. Something called the spark of life imbued the combination with vital force. It was impulse. This impulse was glame. Organic vitality is originated, directed and controlled by glame, and when this is gone life becomes at once a prey to dissolution.

The food substance which contains glame in the most efficient form is milk, fresh from the cow, at a temperature of 98 degrees. As soon as this falls nearly all of the glame vanishes. If you should look into dairies in the neighborhood of New York these days, you would catch a glimpse of beautiful glamers busily engaged in glaming.

Some of the essential rules of glaming may be briefly stated for the benefit of inquirers. They are:

To drink milk fresh from the cow at a temperature of 98 degrees.

To inflate the lungs at regular intervals, close the eyes and let the mind dwell on one of the pleasantest prospects in life.

To repose at regular periods during the day in air which has recently been in motion and on which the sun has shone.

To have the skin kneaded daily with sweet oil.

Glaming, it is claimed, retards indefinitely wrinkles, gray hair and all the other signs of old age, beautifies the complexion, gives the eye wonderful powers of fascination, keeps the figure youthful and elastic and preserves the powers of the mind.

The aim of the glamer's diet is to prevent the ossification produced by the deposit of calcareous or mineral matter in the heart, brain and arteries. This deposit is the cause of old age. Physiologically one may become old at 30 as well as at 60.

The skin hardens, wrinkles and gets old, the hair is killed and the blood does not circulate freely. The brain turns to bony substance in intricate parts and thinking becomes difficult.

To guard against this ossification it is necessary to prevent or dissolve the osseous deposits. One or two pints of distilled water daily are of great benefit. The diet should include apples, pears, grapes, orange juice, cherries, plums, peaches and berries.

As animal food fish, poultry and young mutton are recommended, because they contain less earthy salts than other meats. Phosphorus is necessary for the nourishment of the brain, and this is to be found in lean meats, fish, cheese, whole wheat, oatmeal, almond nuts, white cornmeal, beans, peas, figs and prunes.

The glamer seeks by diet to increase and strengthen the glame that is in her or him, and by exercise to draw in the precious fluid from natural sources, the chief of which is the sun.

Glame is the most mysterious of all principles and appears in many forms of life. The soil creates it, and man creates it by the functions of life. The value of glame may be realized when it is understood that it imparts a buoyant feeling, identical with the vigor of youth, into the nature of even an old person.

Some physicians say that if a person is standing in a slaughter house near cattle at the time when life is passing from the animals some portion of the vital principle of life enters the person. This is glame.

As glame in the system becomes more abundant the pulse will become firmer, the skin take on a healthier hue, the eye grow brighter, the step more elastic, and day by day life will be better worth living.

Glame enters the body with the oxygen we breathe and passes out with every exhalation. The following rule of glaming is intended for the benefit of the lungs:

Sit or stand perfectly still in some place where the air is in motion or has been recently and upon which the sun has shone. It is not necessary to sit in the sun. Fill the lungs to their utmost capacity and hold the breath long enough to count three or more. The time should be about three seconds. Let the breath escape very slowly. Repeat by drawing in the breath very gradually and hold for five seconds. Always inhale through the nose if possible. —New York Journal.

Town Without Chimneys.

From the top of the cathedral spire in Mexico you can see the entire city, and the most striking feature of the view is the absence of chimneys. There is not a chimney in all Mexico, not a grate, nor a stove, nor a furnace. All the cooking is done with charcoal in Dutch ovens, and while the gas is sometimes offensive one soon becomes used to it.—Boston Globe.

Good Blood

Is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

WANAMAKER'S. WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 11, 1897.

FAMOUS UNDERWEAR SELLING

This NINETEENTH HALF-YEAR SALE OF MUSLIN and CAMBRIC UNDERWEAR marks an epoch in underwear selling.

We have no patent upon methods, and January sales are now of country-wide occurrence. But only the abstract idea has been copied, and instead of great blocks of dependable goods being offered, these sales are apt to be of goods "made to sell." The January sale idea is merely to enthuse the shopper into buying goods that couldn't be sold by usual methods.

There are various "January Sales" in progress in Philadelphia now. Analyze the garments that are offered. In most cases the sizes are woefully skimpy; in others, the stocks are old—and that yellowish tinge to the muslin will never wash out during the short life of the tendered fabric. There are tricks in the making, too—that have saved maybe a yard of embroidery on one skirt. There never was a wider difference between the garments sold by other stores and the fresh, new, rural-made garments we offer.

The bulk of the muslin used in these vast new stocks went from the mills to the makers sixty days ago. It is new, fresh, good wearing—of varying fineness, as the needs for varied wear demand.

We shall pass all records in muslin underwear selling because we never sold underwear so well. And the selling space is greater by half than was needed even a year ago.

Chemises—

- 18c—Of Muslin; finished with ruffle. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
- 65c—Of muslin; pointed yoke of 25 plaits and insertion, yoke and neck edged with embroidery.
- 75—Of muslin; square yoke front and back; embroidery trimmed.
- 85c—Of muslin; pointed yoke of fine plaits and insertion; finished with beading and edging of embroidery.
- $1—Of cambric; round yoke front and back, with insertion, beading and edging of embroidery.

And so the story might run till we told of the finest French Chemises at $15.

Drawers—

- 10c—Of muslin; yoke band, deep hem and plaits; cut wide. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
- 25c—Of muslin; deep yoke band; 2-in. hem and 6 fine plaits.
- 50c—Of muslin; yoke band; 5-in. ruffle of embroidery; 5 plaits.
- 75c—Of muslin; yoke band; deep ruffle of eyelet embroidery; 8 plaits.
- 85c—Of muslin; yoke band; deep ruffle of English embroidery; 12 fine plaits.
- $1—Of muslin; yoke band; 7-in. ruffle of open-work embroidery; 6 fine plaints.
- $1—Of cambric; cut 30 in. wide; yoke band; deep lace-edged ruffle.

Petticoats—

- 50c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle, edged with embroidery and plaits
- 65c—Of muslin; 6-in. ruffle of embroidery, 4 plaits.
- 75c—Of muslin; umbrella shape; ruffle of cambric; 3 small plaits; yoke band.
- 90c—Of muslin; umbrella shape; deep ruffle finished with insertion and 3 small plaits
- $1—Of muslin; umbrella shape; cambric ruffle edged with embroidery and finished with 3 small plaits.
- $1.25—Of muslin; umbrella shape; lawn ruffle finished with insertion and 5 small plaits.
- $1.50—Of cambric; umbrella shape; ruffle of lawn finished with insertion and edged with lace.

Short Petticoats—

- 25c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle with plaits above.
- 50c—Of muslin; ruffle of neat embroidery; 5 small plaits above ruffle.
- 20c—Knitted Skirts—heavy weight; made of cotton; edge crocheted with wool. Blue, pink.

Corset Covers—

- 8c—Of cambric; long; trimmed with neat embroidery; felled seams; pearl buttons. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
- 18c—Of cambric; square neck trimmed with embroidery; felled seams; pearl buttons. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
- 25c—Of cambric; V-shape back and front; trimmed with embroidery; pearl buttons; felled seams.
- 35c—Of cambric; V-neck of open-work insertion; edged with embroidery.
- 45c—Of cambric; V front; 24 fine plaits; 2 rows of insertion; finished at neck and armholes with embroidery.
- 50c—Of cambric; round yoke; trimmed with insertion and edging; 12 small plaits in front; prettily trimmed at armholes.

Night Gowns—

- 35c—Of muslin; double yoke back, yoke front with 36 fine plaits; ruffle at neck and wrist; full length. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
- 38c—Of muslin; yoke front; 42 fine plaits; double yoke back; turnover collar; sleeves finished with band; full length.
- 60c—Of muslin; front of 28 fine plaits and gathered ruffle of embroidery; turnover collar; sleeves finished with beading; full length.
- 65c—Of muslin; yoke of 36 fine plaits and 2 rows of insertion; double yoke back; sleeves and neck finished with embroidery; full length.
- 75c—Of muslin; front of 30 fine plaits and 4 rows of Swiss insertion; double yoke back; ruffle at neck and wrists.
- 85c—Of muslin; yoke of 32 plaits and 2 rows of insertion; double yoke back; neck and sleeves finished with embroidery.
- 90c—Of muslin; V front; deep embroidery and 12 fine plaits; double yoke back; neck and sleeves finished with embroidery.
- $1—Of cambric; front of 30 fine plaits and 4 rows of lace insertion; neck and sleeves finished with lace-edged ruffle.

And so the list might run on and on, with French Gowns as high as $18.

Dressing Sacques—

- 60c—Of eiderdown—solid colors or neat stripes—rolling collar; edges crocheted with zephyr; ribbon at neck.
- $1—Of eiderdown; the pretty new ripple effects; deep sailor collar; full sleeves; tight-fitting back; crocheted edges; ribbon at neck.
- $1.50—Of striped eiderdown; sailor collar, satin bound; very full sleeves; crocheted edges; ribbon at neck.

Wrappers—

- $3—Of eiderdown in solid colors; full sleeves; wide skirt; collar bound with satin ribbon; girdle at waist and ribbon at neck.
- $3.50—Of eiderdown—striped and mottled; sailor collar bound with satin; full sleeves; wide skirt; girdle at waist; silk frog and ribbon at neck.

Calico Dresses—

- $1—Calico Dresses—light colorings; waist has yoke back and full front; rolling collar; skirt finished with deep hem.
- $1.50—Dresses of standard prints in light colorings; double yoke front and back; deep collar, ruffled; wide skirt with gathered ruffle.

John Wanamaker

Hunting the Wild Goat.

The White Goat or Rocky Mountain Goat, as it is indiscriminately called, is a species of big game rarely hunted by sportsmen. This is not so much because of the difficulty of killing the animal, nor because of its actual rarity. It is a stupid animal, easily shot when once found. It is not, however, found in the usual hunting grounds, as are bear, deer, elk, etc. It is remote from the common localities, but where found is in goodly numbers. It ranges very high up in the mountains, above timber line usually, among rocks and cliffs. This requires great labor to get to it, but once there the hunter will get his game nine times out of ten.

If you care to read of a goat hunt made in the Bitter Root Range in Montana, in the fall of 1895, send six cents to Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul, Minn., for Wonderland '96, which recounts such a hunting expedition.

Every business man should have it in his office: it is an invaluable companion—"The Rand-McNally Railway Guide."

Reduced Rates to Washington on Account of the Inauguration via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those who desire to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect McKinley, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington March 1, 2, 3, and 4, valid to return from March 4 to 8, at the following rates: From New York, $8.00; Philadelphia, $5.40; Baltimore, $1.60; Harrisburg, $5.06; Williamsport, $8.79; Buffalo, $11.20; Rochester, $10.48; Altoona and Pittsburg, $10.00; and from all other stations on the Pennsylvania system at reduced rates.

This inauguration will be a most interesting event, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of people from every section of the country.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad make this line the favorite route to the national capital at all times, and its enormous equipment and splendid terminal advantages at Washington make it especially popular on such occasions.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Construction and Operation by the Bristol and Trenton Passenger Railway Company upon Radcliffe and Mill Streets, from the intersection of Radcliffe Street with the Borough line to the intersection of Mill Street with Bath Street, of a Passenger Railway to be Operated by Electrical Power, and Defining the Conditions upon which Consent to the same is given.

The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol do ordain:

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this ordinance, the Bristol and Trenton Passenger Railway Company may, in accordance with and strictly subject to the terms, conditions and regulations contained in this ordinance, and to such reasonable regulations as may be provided by ordinances hereafter to be passed by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, construct, maintain and operate over and upon Radcliffe street, in said borough, from the point where it crosses the northern boundary of the borough to the intersection of the said street with Mill street and thence over and upon said Mill street to its intersection with Bath street, a single line of railway tracks, with the necessary switches and turn-outs, and upon the said streets may erect and maintain poles and string wires thereon for the purpose of operating such street passenger railway by electrical power.

SEC. 2. Before the said passenger railway company shall have any power or authority whatever to enter upon, occupy or use the streets in this ordinance named, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating their said railway, said company shall file with the Clerk of Council their written acceptance of the terms, conditions and provisions of this ordinance, and of all reasonable provisions of ordinances hereafter to be passed by the Burgess and Council aforesaid relating to street passenger railways, and an agreement upon the part of the said passenger railway to construct, operate and maintain their said railway, its tracks, poles and wires, expressly subject to the provisions of this ordinance and to all reasonable provisions of ordinances relating to street passenger railways hereafter to be passed by the Burgess and Council aforesaid, which said written acceptance and agreement shall be signed by the President of such company, and have affixed thereto the corporate seal thereof, duly attested by the Secretary, and shall show upon its face the requisite legal authority of the said officers to sign such acceptance and agreement and affix the corporate seal thereto, so as to legally bind such company; and that upon such written acceptance and agreement being filed as aforesaid, the said Clerk shall submit the same to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion as to whether the said written acceptance and agreement is sufficient to legally bind the said railway company to comply with the terms, conditions and provisions of this ordinance and the reasonable provisions of all other ordinances hereafter to be passed by the Burgess and Council aforesaid relating to street passenger railways; and that upon the certificate of the Corporation Counsel being received by said Clerk that the said written acceptance and agreement is sufficient for the said purpose, it shall be the duty of the said Clerk to issue to such passenger railway company a written permit, signed by himself, countersigned by the Burgess and under the corporate seal, giving the consent of the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol to said passenger railway company to enter upon, occupy and use the said streets aforesaid for the purpose of laying down a single track with the necessary switches and turn-outs, and to erect poles thereon and string wires thereon and operate their said railway, which permit shall also set forth that the said street passenger railway company have accepted the provisions of this ordinance and all reasonable provisions of all ordinances hereafter to be passed by the Burgess and Council aforesaid relating to street railways, and that such permit is issued upon condition that said passenger railway company shall from time to time and at all times hereafter construct, maintain and operate their said railway subject to the terms, conditions and provisions of this ordinance and of all reasonable ordinances hereafter to be passed by said Burgess and Council relating to street passenger railways, and that before issuing said permit the said company shall pay to the Borough Treasurer the sum of One Hundred Dollars, to pay for printing and publishing this ordinance; and until the permit hereinbefore provided for shall by the Clerk of Council have been actually issued and delivered to said passenger railway company, said company shall have no power or authority whatsoever to enter upon, occupy or use any street or streets in said borough for any purpose whatsoever.

SEC. 3. That electrical power only shall be used on the railway constructed under the provisions of this ordinance, and the overhead system shall be discarded and dispensed with, when ever a more satisfactory means of electrical propulsion shall be brought into practical and commercial use in communities of similar size.

SEC. 4. That the passenger railway hereby authorized shall not be used for the carriage or conveyance of freight; and provided further, that at no time hereafter shall steam be used as a motive power by said passenger railway.

SEC. 5. That said passenger railway company shall locate its line and construct the same, both as to street and overhead work, under the direction of Borough Council.

SEC. 6. That said passenger railway company shall lay its tracks so as to conform to the established grade of the streets occupied thereby; and shall at all times keep the space between the rails and for a distance of two (2) feet outside of each line thereof in good repair, and in conformity with the nature of the roadway, whether paved, macadamized or otherwise; and should the Burgess and Council aforesaid at any time hereafter direct the streets occupied by said railway track or tracks to be paved with Belgian blocks, vitrified bricks, or any other form of permanent pavement, then, and in such case, it shall be the duty of the said passenger railway company to at once pave, at its own expense, such space between the rails and two feet outside each line thereof, with such pavement as shall be directed by said Burgess and Council, as above provided. Should such improved pavement require the use of a rail of different pattern from that hereinafter provided for then and in such case such change of rail shall be made under the supervision of the Committee on Streets and Highways. Whenever the tracks of said passenger railway company shall cross street gutters not yet curbed and covered, said company shall, under the supervision of the Committee on Streets and Highways, construct covered gutter-crossings, corresponding with those now in use, excepting that the covers of said gutters as well as of all other gutters crossed by said tracks, shall be of iron of similar pattern and dimension to those now in use at Cedar and Dorrance streets in said borough.

SEC. 7. That, if in the opinion of Council it shall be necessary for the borough at any time to occupy all or any part of the said Radcliffe and Mill streets for any purpose whatsoever, the said borough shall have full and entire authority to so occupy said street, or any part thereof without liability for damages for obstructing the operations of said railway company.

SEC. 8. That the said passenger railway company shall not use salt upon its tracks for the purpose of melting snow or ice, and when snow or ice is removed from the tracks, the same shall not be thrown into heaps along the sides of the tracks, but shall be carefully and evenly distributed, so as not to obstruct travel.

SEC. 9. That the rails to be used by said passenger railway company shall be girder rails of not less weight than seventy pounds per yard; they shall be securely fastened to heavy wooden ties and bonded in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and shall be laid five feet two inches apart, so that wagon wheels can run thereon.

SEC. 10. That all poles erected by said passenger railway company shall be of iron, erected, located and maintained under the supervision of the Committee on Streets and Highways; they shall be straight and smooth, and shall be kept painted from top to bottom at the expense of said company; they shall be placed on the inside of the curb, about two inches therefrom, and in such a manner as to cause the least possible obstruction and injury to the curb and sidewalk, and no poles shall be placed on the outside of the curb-line of any street without the express permission of the said committee. They shall be as few in number as possible, and shall be subject at all times to the use of the borough for stringing wires thereon for its own use.

SEC. 11. That all wires suspended over the streets by said passenger railway company shall be at least eighteen feet above the surface of the tracks, and shall be so fastened to the poles and to each other that they will be effectively insulated and properly secured.

SEC. 12. That in case of fire, the Fire Department shall have the right of way on the said Radcliffe and Mill streets, and shall maintain it as long as necessary, and no longer, and funeral and other processions shall also be entitled to the same privilege.

SEC. 13. That the said passenger railway company shall commence the construction of their said railway within six months after the date of the permit for the construction of said railway hereinbefore provided for, and shall have their said railway fully constructed, equipped and operated with electricity, upon the streets aforesaid, within two years after the date of said permit, unless the Burgess and Council aforesaid shall by ordinance extend the time; and in case such passenger railway company shall fail or neglect to comply with the provisions of this section, the permit theretofore issued to such company in the manner hereinbefore provided for, shall by the Burgess of the Borough of Bristol be declared null and void, and thereupon and immediately thereafter any and all rights, powers and privileges of said passenger railway company under this ordinance, and under the permit issued to said company shall at once entirely cease, determine and become utterly null and void.

SEC. 14. That said railway company shall be subject to such reasonable regulations and ordinances regulating the maintenance and operation of the street railway as the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol may hereafter enact; and should such railway company neglect or refuse to comply with the directions of the Committee on Streets and Highways respecting the location, construction or reconstruction of its track and overhead work, or repairs of that portion of the roadway occupied by said track and the space of two (2) feet outside each line thereof, or neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this ordinance, or of any future reasonable ordinances regulating street railways, then and in such case the Borough of Bristol, in addition to all other legal rights and remedies, reserves to itself and officers the right to stop the running of cars over said railway until said company shall fully comply with the said directions or with all the provisions of said ordinance or ordinances.

SEC. 15. That said railway company shall indemnify and save harmless the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol from the payment of any and all damages sustained by any person or persons, firm or corporation caused by the maintenance, construction or operation of said railway.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber of the Borough of Bristol this 5th day of December, A. D., 1896.

B. C. FOSTER, President of Council.

Attest—J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk.

Approved this 5th day of December, A. D., 1896.

RAYMOND F. BUSEMANN, Burgess of Bristol Borough.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the construction and operation by the Newtown, Langhorne and Bristol Trolley Street Railway Company from the intersection of Bath and Buckley Streets, over, upon and along certain other streets in the Borough of Bristol of a Passenger Railway to be operated by electrical power, and defining the conditions upon which consent to the same is given.

The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol do ordain:

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this ordinance the Newtown, Langhorne and Bristol Trolley Street Railway Company may, in accordance with and strictly subject to the terms, conditions and regulations contained in this ordinance and to such reasonable regulations as may be provided by ordinances hereafter to be passed by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, construct, maintain and operate a single line of railway track with the necessary switches and turn outs and erect and maintain poles, and string wires thereon for the purpose of operating such passenger railway by electrical power over, upon and along the following streets of the borough of Bristol: Beginning at the intersection of Bath and Buckley streets, thence along Buckley street to Beaver street, thence along Beaver street to Garden street, thence along Garden street to Jefferson avenue thence along Jefferson avenue to Wood street, thence along Wood street to Market street, thence along Market street to Pond street, thence along Pond street to Jefferson avenue, with a spur running along Jefferson avenue to Radcliffe street and with a spur running along Market street to Water street, and along Water street to Mill street. And provided that the said Company shall have the right to erect upon Jefferson Avenue such structure as will enable them to cross the canal and railroad above grade if they shall so elect, the plans for the said structure to be subject to the approval of the Borough Council and the said Company to indemnify and save harmless the borough of Bristol at all times from all damages on account of the erection and maintenance of said structure.

SECTION 2. Before the said passenger railway company shall have any power or authority whatever to enter upon, occupy or use the streets in this ordinance named for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating their said railway, the said company shall comply with all the provisions of section 2 of an ordinance entitled: "An ordinance authorizing the construction and operation by the Newtown, Langhorne and Bristol Trolley Street Railway Company, from a point where the Newtown road crosses the northwestern boundary of the Borough of Bristol, thence extending over and along the said Newtown road and Bath street to the intersection with Otter street, of a passenger railway to be operated by electrical power, and defining the conditions upon which consent to the same is given," except that the permit fee same shall be $100 instead of $75.

SECTION 3. That electrical power only shall be used on the railway constructed under the provisions of this ordinance, and the overhead system shall be discarded and dispensed with whenever a more satisfactory means of electrical propulsion shall be brought into practical and commercial use in communities of similar size.

SECTION 4. That said passenger railway company shall locate its line and construct the same, both as to street and overhead work, under the direction of Borough Council.

SECTION 5. That said passenger railway company shall lay its tracks so as to conform to the established grade of the street occupied thereby, and shall at all times keep the space between the rails and for a distance of two (2) feet outside of each line thereof in good repair, and in conformity with the nature of the roadway, whether paved, macadamized or otherwise, and should the Burgess and Council aforesaid at any time hereafter direct the street occupied by said railway track or tracks to be paved with Belgian blocks, vitrified brick, or any other form of permanent pavement, then and in such case it shall be the duty of the said passenger railway company to at once pave, at its own expense, such space between the rails and two feet outside each line thereof, with such pavement as shall be directed by said Burgess and Council, as above provided. Should such improved pavement require the use of a rail of different pattern from that hereinafter provided for, then and in such case such change of rail shall be made under the supervision of the Committee on Streets and Highways. Whenever the tracks of said passenger railway company shall cross street gutters not yet curbed and covered, said company shall, under the supervision of the Committee on Streets and Highways, construct covered gutter crossings corresponding with those now in use, excepting that the covers of said gutters as well as of all other gutters crossed by said tracks, shall be of iron of similar pattern and dimension to those now in use at Cedar and Dorrance streets in said borough.

SECTION 6. That, if in the opinion of Council it shall be necessary for the Borough at any time to occupy all or any part of any street named herein, for any purpose whatsoever, the said Borough shall have full and entire authority to so occupy said street, or any part thereof, without liability for damages for obstructing the operations of said railway company.

SECTION 7. That the said passenger railway company shall not use salt upon its tracks for the purpose of melting snow or ice, and when snow or ice is removed from the tracks, the same shall not be thrown into heaps along the sides of the track, but shall be carefully and evenly distributed, so as not to obstruct travel.

SECTION 8. That the rails to be used by said passenger railway company shall be of not less weight than seventy (70) pounds per yard. They shall be securely fastened to heavy wooden ties and bonded in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and shall be laid five feet two inches apart, so that wagon wheels can run thereon.

SECTION 9. That all poles erected by said passenger railway company shall be of iron, and erected, located and maintained under the supervision of the Committee on Streets and Highways, and shall be kept painted from top to bottom at the expense of said company; they shall be placed on the inside of the curb, about two inches therefrom, and in such a manner as to cause the least possible obstruction and injury to the curb and sidewalk: and no poles shall be placed on the outside of the curb line of any street without the express permission of the said committee. They shall be as few in number as possible, and shall be subject at all times to the use of the Borough for stringing wires thereon for its own use.

SECTION 10. That all wires suspended over the streets by said passenger railway company shall be at least eighteen feet above the surface of the tracks, and shall be so fastened to the poles and to each other that they will be effectively insulated and properly secured.

SECTION 11. That in case of fire, the Fire Department shall have the right of way on all streets named herein, and shall maintain it as long as necessary, and no longer, and funeral and other processions shall also be entitled to the same privilege.

SECTION 12. That the said passenger railway company shall commence the construction of their said railway within six months after the date of the permit for the construction of said railway hereinbefore provided for, and shall have their said railway fully constructed, equipped and operated with electricity upon the streets aforesaid within two years after the date of said permit, unless the Burgess and Council aforesaid shall by ordinance extend the time, and in case said passenger railway company shall fail or neglect to comply with the provisions of this section of this ordinance, the permit theretofore issued to such company in the manner hereinbefore provided for shall by the Burgess of the Borough of Bristol be declared null and void, and thereupon and immediately thereafter any and all rights, powers and privileges of said passenger railway company under this ordinance, and under the permit issued to said company shall at once cease, determine and become utterly null and void.

SECTION 13. That the said railway company shall be subject to such reasonable regulations and ordinances regulating the maintenance and operation of street railways as the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol may hereafter enact, and should such railway company neglect or refuse to comply with the directions of the Committee on Streets and Highways respecting the location, construction or reconstruction of its tracks and overhead work, or repairs of that portion of the roadway occupied by said track and the space of two (2) feet outside each line thereof, or neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this ordinance or of any future reasonable ordinances regulating street railways, then and in such case the Borough of Bristol in addition to all other legal rights and remedies, reserves to itself and officers the right to stop the running of cars over said railway until said company shall fully comply with the said directions or with all the provisions of said ordinance or ordinances.

SECTION 14. That said railway company shall indemnify and save harmless the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol from the payment of any and all damages sustained to any person or persons, firm or corporation caused by the maintenance, construction or operation of said railway.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber this 8th day of December, A. D., 1896.

B. C. FOSTER, President of Council.

Attest: J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk.

Approved the 10th day of December, A. D., 1896.

R. F. BUSEMANN, Burgess.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bucks County:

IN THE MATTER of the petition of citizens of the First Ward of Bristol Borough for change of polling place:

And now, to wit, December 14, 1896, the said petition being presented and read, the Court grants a rule to show cause why the prayer of the Petition should not be granted. Rule to be published in two newspapers in Bristol Borough, and to be returnable at January Term, 1897.

PATRICK B. TRAINOR,
Deputy Clerk of Quarter Sessions.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bucks County;

IN THE MATTER of the Petition of citizens of the First Ward of Bristol Borough for change of polling place. Sur Rule to show cause why the prayer of the Petition should not be granted.

Notice is hereby given that depositions of witnesses upon the part of the petitioners to be read in evidence upon the return of the Rule at January Term, 1897, will be taken at the office of the undersigned before Edward N. Booz, Esqr., on MONDAY, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1896 at ten o'clock A. M.

A. WEIR GILKESON,
Attorney for Petitioners.

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CALIFORNIA.

The tours to California and the Pacific Coast will leave New York and Philadelphia January 27, February 24, and March 27, 1897. Five weeks in California on the first tour, and four weeks on the second. Passengers on the third tour will return on regular trains within nine months. Stop will be made at New Orleans for Mardi-Gras festivities on the second tour.

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville tours, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia January 26, February 9 and 23, and March 9, 1897. Rate, covering expenses en route in both directions, $50 from New York, and $48 from Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON.

Tours, each covering a period of three days, will leave New York and Philadelphia December 29, 1896, January 21, February 11, March 11, April 1 and 22, and May 13, 1897. Rates, including transportation and two days' accommodation at the best Washington hotels, $14.50 from New York and $11.50 from Philadelphia.

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Tours returning direct or via Richmond and Washington will leave New York and Philadelphia December 26, 1896, January 28, February 20, March 18, and April 15, 1897.

For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies or address Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

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For sale by EMLEN MARTIN.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE

Of Catharine Gallagher, late of the city of Philadelphia, Pa., deceased.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Bucks county Pa., will be sold on the premises in the Borough of Bristol, Pa., on

Thursday, January 28th, 1897,

Commencing at 1 o'clock, p. m.,

The following real estate, to wit:

No. 1—All that certain lot of ground with the two frame messuages thereon erected, situate in the borough of Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the northwest corner of Pine and Headley streets and containing in front on said Pine street forty-two and a half feet, and extending of that width westerly along said Headley street between parallel lines at right angles to Pine street one hundred and fifty feet to a twenty foot wide alley running southeasterly to Plum street.

No. 2—All that certain lot or piece of ground with all the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the southeasterly side of Pine street at the distance of three hundred and fifty-nine feet southeastwardly from Headley street in the borough of Bristol, containing in front or breadth on the said Pine street sixty-four feet six inches and extending of that width in length or depth eastwardly between parallel lines at right angles to said Pine street (the northern line of said lot extending through the centre of the party wall of the northernmost messuage erected on the said above described lot and the messuage of Mary Tierney adjoining on the north) one hundred and fifty feet to a twenty foot alley running parallel with Pine street from Corson's land to Plum street.

No. 3—All that certain messuage and lot of land situate upon the southwest side of Lafayette street in the borough of Bristol, beginning in the southwest side of Lafayette street at a point distant eighty feet from the corner of land of Elwood Doron at a corner of land of Emeline W. Smith, thence by the same and at right angles with said Lafayette street and passing through the middle of the partition of the house and the house on said Smith's land, one hundred and twenty feet to the line of a public alley running parallel with said Lafayette street, thence along the said alley nineteen feet to a corner of land of Alice Sutton, thence by the same and at right angles with said street, thence along the line of said street nineteen feet to the place of beginning.

These properties will be sold to close the estate. Anyone wishing to look them over before the day of sale will call upon Jesse H. Knight, Hulmeville, Pa.

Terms easy and will be made known on day of sale.

JESSE H. KNIGHT, Agent
for Dr. P. F. Moylan & Lewis P. Keller, Executors.

W. A. Hayes & H. B. Eastburn, Attorneys.

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No. 153 BUCKLEY ST.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Fidelity Building Association will be held at the office of the Secretary on Tuesday Evening, January 12, 1897, for the purpose of electing officers to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may arise.

A. WEIR GILKESON, Secretary.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

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BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

In effect June 26, 1895.

NEW YORK AND EAST—Arrives at .15, 9.20, 0.40 A. M., 2.15, 7.30 P. M. Closes at 7.00, 8.15, 11.30 A. M., 3.30, 7.00 P. M. SUNDAYS—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. Closes at 9.00 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND WEST—Arrives at .1, 7.45, 9. A. M., 12.30, 4.30, 7.30 P. M. Closes at 5.45 8.15, 10.00 A. M., 1.30, 2.10, 6.02 P. M. SUNDAYS—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. Closes at .00 A. M.

NEWPORTVILLE—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. and leaves at 8.10 A.M.

EMILIE, OXFORD VALLEY, &c—Arrives at 0.10 A. M. Closes at 11.46 A. M.

NEWTOWN Stage arrives 11.30 A. M., leaves 1.00 P. M.

Woodburne stage arrives at 11 a. m. departs at 12.30 p. m.

Mails for the West and South go by every Phila telphia mail.

Post Office closes 8.00 P. M. Saturday, 8.30 P. M. Open Sunday from 8 to 9 A. M.

J. M. WINDER, P. M.

Location of

BOXES AND KEYS.

BRISTOL FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

24. Box at T. L. Leedom & Co.'s Carpet Mill. Key at Thos. L. Leedom & Co.'s office.
25. Box at Dorrance and Canal Streets. Keys at Wilson & Fenimore Co.'s Paper Mill office, T. B. Harkins Foundry Co.'s office, Sherman & Peirce's office.
26. Box at Edward T. Steel & Co.'s Mill. Keys at E. T. Steel & Co.'s office, Rolling Mill office, Electric Light Station, Fourth ward Hose House.
27. Box at Wm. H. Grundy & Co.'s Mill. Keys at Wm. H. Grundy & Co.'s office, Rolling Mill office.
34. Box at Doron's office, Radcliffe and Market Streets. Keys at Wm. E. Doron's office, James Wright's store, Police Station, Silbert's Hotel.
36. Box at Dorrance and Cedar Streets. Keys at Comfort's Livery Stable, L. J. Bevan's residence, Douglass' Drug Store.
43. Box at Young's Drug Store, Bath Street. Keys at Young's Drug Store, E. C. Brudon's residence, Wilson Randall's residence, S. W. Hayes' store.
45. Box at Buckley Street, east of Pine Street. Keys at Appleton's Mill office, Lewis Jones' Mill office, James Blanche's Saloon.
47. Box at Otter and Linden Streets. Keys at Gas House, Third ward Hose House, C. H. Lyndall's residence, Chas. Yeaman's coal office.
567. Box at America Hose Company House. Keys at America Hose House, Ticket office P. R. R., Joseph Wright's store, M. L. Hellyer's store.

All Policemen and Night Watchmen carry Keys.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

BRISTOL LODGE, No. 25, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS. Instituted 1780.
Meets Saturday on or before full moon at Masonic Building, Cedar street.
William S. Wright, W. M., Bristol,
Harry C. Evans, Secretary, Bristol.

HERMIONE LODGE, No. 189, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Instituted 1868.
Meets every Friday night in Pythian Hall.
Pemberton Minster, Chancellor Commander,
Walter F. Hall, K. of R. and S.

HERMIONE COMPANY, No. 10,3d REG. OF PENNA., UNIFORM RANK KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Instituted 1895.
Meets Thursday night at Armory in Pythian hall
William V. Leech, Captain Commanding,
V. V. Vansant Sir Knight Recorder.

HOPKINS LODGE, No. 87, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS. Instituted 1843.
Meets every Wednesday night in I. O. O. F. Building.
William Carson, Noble Grand,
Harvey S. Rue, Secretary.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CHAMBER, No. 2, KNIGHTS OF FRIENDSHIP. Instituted 1883.
Meets every Thursday night in Washington Hall.
William Haley, Sir Knight Marshal,
George Wright, Cor. Secretary.

JULIA P. SHADE CHAMBER, No. 5, COMPANIONS OF FRIENDSHIP. Instituted 1890.
Meets every Wednesday night in Washington Hall.
Mrs. Margaret Wright, W. C. C.,
Miss Dora Weyrand, Rec. Secretary.

H. CLAY BEATTY POST, No. 73, G. A. R. Instituted 1877.
Meets 1st and 3rd Monday night of the month in Washington Hall.
Thomas B. Harkins, Commander,
Wm. A. Barnhill, Adjutant.

H. CLAY BEATTY CIRCLE, No. 2, LADIES OF THE G. A. R. Instituted 1883.
Meets every Thursday night in Washington Hall.
Mrs. Sarah Pearson, President,
Mrs. Hattie Vandegrift, Recording Secretary.

FIDELITY COUNCIL, No. 24, JR. ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS. Instituted 1882.
Meets every Thursday night at Mohican Hall.
George Callanan, Councillor,
Horace G. Young, Rec. Secretary.

NONPAREIL COUNCIL, ROYAL ARCANUM. Instituted 1887.
Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday night of the month in Washington Hall,
A. K. Joyce, Regent,
Wm E. Doron, Secretary.

BRISTOL CASTLE, No 409, KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE. Instituted 1895.
Meets every Tuesday night in Pythian Hall
George Buckley, Noble Chief,
John K. Young, Master of Records.

MOHICAN TRIBE, NO. 127, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN, Instituted 1870.
Meets every Monday night in Mohican Hall
William E. McMullin, Sachem,
Harry Daniels, Secretary.

NESHAMINY COUNCIL No. 21, DEGREE OF POCOHONTOS. Instituted ——.
Meets every Saturday night at Mohican Hall.
Mrs. Margaret Wright, Pocahontas,
Mrs. Fannie Daniels, Keeper of Records.

LIGHT OF LIBERTY LODGE, No. 135, AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION. Instituted 1884.
Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday night of the month in Mohican Hall.
James A. Jefferson, Worthy Master,
George W. Fisher, Rec. Secretary.

KEY OF LIBERTY LODGE, JR. ORDER AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, No. 1. Instituted 1892.
Meets 1st Saturday night of the month in Mohican Hall.
Josephine Rolls, W. M.,
Joseph Fisher, R. S.

GOLDEN KEY COURT, No. 3, AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION. Instituted ——.
Meets 3rd Wednesday night of the month in Mohican Hall.
Mrs. Mrs. Margaret Young, Worthy Mistress,
Miss Virginia Freeman, Rec. Secretary.

COURT ONWARD, No. 89, FORESTERS OF AMERICA. Instituted 1893.
Meets every Tuesday night in Washington Hall.
James Lister, Chief Ranger,
R. B. Kelly, Financial Secretary.

BRISTOL DIVISION, No. 1, ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS. Instituted 1883.
Meets 1st Thursday night of the month in A. O. H. Hall, Corson street.
Patrick F. Fallon, President,
Thomas Clare, Secretary.

BRISTOL DIVISION, No. 107, SONS OF TEMPERANCE. Instituted 1882.
Meets every Friday night in Washington Hall
Maggie Pritchard, Worthy Patriarch,
George J. Sheppard, Recording Scribe

BRISTOL CASTLE, No. 103, ANCIENT ORDER KNIGHTS OF THE MYSTIC CHAIN. Instituted 1883.
Meets every Monday night in Washington Hall
Andrew Robinson, Commander,
J. C. Adams, Rec. Secretary.

GEO. J. SHEPPARD, COMPANY G., 2ND REGIMENT, ANCIENT ORDER KNIGHTS OF THE MYSTIC CHAIN. Instituted 1890.
C. Adams, Captain,
Wm B. Holt, Orderly Sergeant.

BRISTOL TEMPLE, No. 66, LADIES OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE. Instituted 1895.
Meet in Washington Hall every second and fourth Monday night,
Mrs. Ella A. Mackie Noble Templar,
Mrs. Hattie Vandegrift, Guardian of Record's

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In effect November 15, 1896.

Leave Bristol for Phila. (Broad St.), *2.46, 5.38, 6.34, 6.53, 7.22, 7.41, *8 14, 8.26, *9.10, 9.52, *10.29 A. M. 12.02, 12.51, *1.14, *3.03, 3.10, 4.02, 4.65, 5.36, 5.43, 6.30, *7 00, *7.44, 8.31, 9.27, *11.03 P. M.

Sunday trains, *2 46, 7.00, *8.11, 9.00, *10.29 A. M. *12.04, 12.64, 5.02, 5.86, *7.21, 8.00, 8 50, 9.28, *11.03 P. M.

Leave Phila. (Broad St.), for Bristol, 12.01, 3.20, 6.00, 5.28, *6.50, 7 84, 8.33, *9.00, 9 53, *11.14 A.M. 12.01, 1 04, 1.50, 2.43, 3 32, *3.52, 4.29, *5 00, 5.02, 5.19, *6.00, 6.02, 6.21, 7.27, 9.17, *10.00, 11.17 P. M.

Sunday trains, 12.01, 7.40, *8.33, 9 06, 11.47 A. M. 2.02, *5.20, 6 00, *6.26, *6 35, 7.27, *8.12, *10.00, 10.25 P. M.

(*) Express trains.

For further particulars apply to the ticket agent at the station.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent

UPPER DELAWARE RIVER TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

In effect Sept. 28 1896.

Steamers Columbia, John A. Warner, Twilight and Trenton.
Leave Bristol for Philadelphia, 7 15 a m
Leave Philadelphia for Bristol, 2 p. m.

Tours to California.

California has been most fittingly termed the "Italy of America." All the delicious balm, the cloudless sky, and the rich verdure of the great European peninsula are duplicated in this sunny land of the Pacific. Here nature basks in the sunshine of her own beauty; and here she has established here own sanitarium, where eternal spring inspires everlasting youth. With the snow-mantled peaks of the Sierras upon the one hand, the calm Pacific with its soft breezes upon the other, and a veritable paradise of flowers, fruits, and plants between, man can find and needs no lovelier land. To visit such a country is a privilege, a blessing.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, recognizing the need of a more comfortable and pleasant way of crossing the continent, inaugurated a series of annual tours to California, running a through train of Pullman palace cars from New York to the Pacific Coast, and stopping at the principal points of interest en route. The great popularity of these tours demonstrates the wisdom of the movement.

For the season of 1897 three tours have been arranged to leave New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, January 27, February 24, and March 27.

The first tour will run direct to San Diego via St. Louis and the Santa Fe Route, and return from San Francisco via Salt Lake City, Denver, and Chicago, allowing five weeks in California.

The second tour will run via the Mammoth Cave and New Orleans to San Diego, stopping at the "Crescent City" during the Mardi Gras Carnival. This tour will return via Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, and Chicago, allowing four weeks in California.

The third tour will run via Chicago, Denver, and Salt Lake City, allowing passengers to return by regular trains via different routes within nine months.

All of these tours, either going or returning will pass through the famous Colorado region, Glenwood Springs, Leadville, and the Garden of the Gods.

Rates from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210 round trip, and $150 one way.

For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies, special booking offices, or address George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Exposure to Disease

Does not necessarily mean the contraction of disease provided the system is in a vigorous condition, with the blood pure and all the organs in healthy action. When in such a condition contagion is readily resisted and the disease germs can find no lodgement. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine to build up the system because it makes pure, rich blood, and pure blood is the basis of good health. In cold weather it is especially necessary to keep up the health tone because the body is subject to greater exposure and more liable to disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the safeguard of health.

—If we could trace Dyspepsia to its source, it would lead back to our kitchens. In fact, the secret of good health is good cooking. If well cooked, foods are partially digested; if poorly cooked, they are less digestible than in their raw state. If you are a victim of faulty cooking; that is, if you suffer from Dyspepsia, the rational cure must be looked for in an artificially digested food, and a food which will at the same time aid the digestion of other foods. Such a preparation virtually rests the tired digestive organs, thereby restoring them to their natural strength.

The Digestive Cordial, as prepared by the Shakers of Mount Lebanon, is just such a preparation, and a single 10 cent bottle will convince you of its value. If your druggist doesn't keep it he will be glad to get it through his wholesale house.

LAXOL is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil

One Way to be Happy

Is at all times to attend to the comforts of your family. Should any one of them catch a slight Cold or Cough, prepare yourself and call at once on Harry H. Headley, sole agent and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy, Free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

That Catarrh is a Local affection

of the nasal passages, is a fact established by physicians, and this authority should carry more weight than assertions of incompetent parties, that catarrh is a blood affection. Ely's Cream Balm is a local remedy, composed of harmless medicants and free of mercury or any injurious drug. It will cure catarrh. Applied directly to the inflamed membrane, it restores it to its healthy condition.

—Do not fail to call at Hoguet's drug store and try a bottle of Brook's Pure Non-alcoholic Grape Juice preserved without chemicals by the sterilization process. It is the natural fresh juice of the grape bottled while hot and is so delicate and palatable that invalids can retain it when every other nourishment would be rejected. Its food properties are most valuable and eminent physicians are recommending it for their patients.

As a table beverage it is unsurpassed and being strickly non alcoholic no one can object to it.

A Complete Establishment.

Johnson Brothers, the popular clothiers at the corner of Mill and Wood streets, are now ready for the Fall and Winter trade. They can dress a man from head to toe in the best style and for a small amount of cash. Their Clothing, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes and Neckwear, are all of the latest styles and best makes. They have suits from $5 to $20, honest goods and well made. Hats, from 40 cts. to $3.00. Underwear from $1.00 to $3.00 per suit; and shoes, well made, neat, strong and substantial, at various prices. For reliable goods, bought from standard houses, go to Johnson Brothers. They keep no auction trash upon their premises.

TRIALS OF A TRAVELER.

One of Them Caused a Chambermaid to Miss Her Tip.

You have heard of the man who had employed a new servant, fresh from a country town. The man had come highly recommended as honest, industrious and intelligent, and in appearance he evidently justified his sponsors. His employer returned after a couple of days' absence to find that the new servant had been cleaning up generally, and particularly in the wine cellar, where he had scoured all the dust and rust off of the wine bottles.

Well, I know a man who had a similar experience, though perhaps not quite so readily comprehended by the general reader. This man had traveled a great deal and had a fad. They sometimes go together. His fad was travel. Alpine climbers carry what they call alpenstocks, on which they burn the records of their mountain triumphs—the name of the mountain climbed, height, date, etc. They overrun the mountain regions of Europe, bragging of their exploits and proving them by the stick. I can show a straight record of the Swiss Alps myself—having bought it at Interlaken, where it had evidently been left in pawn by some impecunious amateur mountaineer. I had climbed Mont Blanc—by telescope—and got my record something after the manner of the man who bought his ancestors in the "Pirates of Penzance."

But to return. My friend didn't carry a notched stick, but he had trunks and grip and typewriting machine case and hatbox covered with labels. These labels showed just what an awfully wide awake follow he was and where he had been and how often. They were the record of his travels over the world. And as he had been about a good bit they were curiosities. It used to give my friend, who is well known in New York, immense satisfaction to see the look of awe with which these relics were regarded by porters and baggage men and hotel clerks wherever he went. They were that plastered with steamship cabin marks and hotel pasters and custom house labels and railway stamps that you couldn't tell what they were except by the shape.

We were in Detroit last winter, when he came to my room in the hotel half intoxicated and the other half crazy with anger. As soon as I could get him to converse intelligently between oaths calculated to sink this confounded country out of sight he told me that the chambermaid, in anticipation of an extra tip, had washed off every last one of his pet earmarks, and that it was blankety, blank—

"And to think that I have to begin all over again!" said he, the seven wasted years staring him in the face. And it was tough, you will admit. But that chambermaid didn't get her tip.—New York Herald.

COQUETTES AS BENEFACTORS.

Creatures of Infinite Tact, Their Interest In Men Is Genuine.

From an ethical standpoint, at the risk of appearing paradoxical, I will go as far as to assert that the coquette is your true philanthropist. To begin with, she is generally a "men's woman." That term immediately generates a prejudice in all well regulated minds, and yet why should it? Charles Dudley Warner says of her, "She is a happy combination of qualities somewhat difficult to describe."

Mrs. Racket says: "A creature for whom education has done much and nature more. She has taste, elegance, spirit and understanding." Warner says: "She is all this and more. To begin with, she is old enough to know her world thoroughly; yet, though she need never have been beautiful, she must have kept her youth. She is in no sense a light woman; neither is she overintellectual. She would not speak Greek even if she could. She is a creature of infinite tact, whom every outward semblance of a man interests profoundly. With him she is always at her best, and she contrives to get out of him the best there is. She listens well and grows sympathetic as she listens.

"Has he a special weakness? She half tempts him to believe it is a virtue. An adept in the subtlest forms of flattery, she would force the meanest of us to shine, even when he is ill at ease. And yet, above all, she remains sincere. Her interest in him is real and survives the fleeting moment. He is a man—that is to say, for her the brightest page in nature's book. She respects convention, knowing well when she may venture to be unconventional, yet she is unapproachable and irreproachable. In return he adores her."

George Eliot says, "One's self satisfaction is a kind of untaxed property, which it is very unpleasant to find depreciated." The men's woman, with a word, or a gesture, or a look, conveys to her companion the conviction, "You interest me, not so much for the sake of pleasing, as because it is true." Can such conduct be actuated by any other motive than that of the purest and truest philanthropy?—Lippincott's.

The Writer.

Talk is arising, as it has off and on since the now wornout subject of "woman's sphere" came before the public, about women in place of men for waiters at the private dinner table. The man is so infinitely superior to the woman at the public table that it does not seem possible that he can ever be superseded in private life. A man will wait upon a man as well as upon a woman, or a woman as well as upon a man in a hotel or restaurant, provided always he expects to receive a tip and thinks it worth his while. A woman in either of these places usually treats a woman with scant courtesy, and in her amiable moods she is apt to be officious to both men and women. Women do not seem to appreciate the fact that waiting on a table is a function to be executed with dignity. If the man waiter makes it too much of a function and his dignity is somewhat excessive, his is an error in the right direction. He at least seems to take a certain pleasure in the work, while women apparently regard waiting as merely a duty to be gone through with as much grace as may be.—New York Times.

Passion Flower.

The passion flower has its name from the Latin words signifying "suffering flower," referring to the filaments or rays and other parts, being likened to the circumstances of Christ's crucifixion. In the various parts of the flower the fanciful find the crown of thorns, the cross, the spear, the scourge, the nails, the hammer, he lance and the drops of blood.

He Objected.

Hostess—Well, Tommie, you can tell your mother for me that you are the best behaved boy at table I ever met.

Tommie—Thank you, ma'am, but I'd rather not.

Hostess—Rather not. And why, pray?

Tommie—She'd think I was ill, ma'am, and would send for the doctor.—Pearson's Weekly.

M. Oppert presented to the French academy a chromo-lithographic reproduction of manuscript No. 3,373, from the library of the Vatican. It is an Aztec ritual. It is complete, in perfect condition and still in the original binding. The facsimile, published at the expense of the Duc de Loubat, reproduces the original to the slightest detail, even the binding, for instance, being represented with perfect exactness. It is accompanied by three pamphlets, the first presenting an historical study in Italian by R. P. Ehrle, prefect of the Vatican library. This states that the first mention of the manuscript is found in the catalogue edited in 1596, but that it had been in the Vatican before that date, having been received there, without doubt, under the librarianship of Cardinal Amulio, and very probably in the year 1566. The two other pamphlets, in French and in Spanish, are the work of M. F. del Paso y Troncaso, director of the Museum of Mexico. M. del Paso describes with great care the manuscript of the Vatican and proves that in the reproduction made by Aglio toward 1830 for the great work of Lord Kingsborough the order of its pages was completely reversed. At the close of the Spanish pamphlet the author has arranged a careful comparison of the plates of the English publication with the leaves of the original manuscript.—Paris Debates.

AN ELECTRICAL WONDER.

Incidents of a Trolley Ride Through the Large Sewers of Paris.

The main sewers of Paris are periodically cleared by means of scrapers carried on boats or cars. These conveyances are also used for conveying visitors through the large sewers under the Rue de Rivoli and the Boulevards Sevastopol and Des Malesherbes. These exhibitions take place four times a year, in spring and autumn, and about 8,400 visitors are admitted yearly. Until 1894 these cars and boats were drawn by men, but the labor and expense were found to be so excessive that now the traction is done entirely by electric motors, taking current from accumulator batteries on the boats or cars. These main sewers are in section very similar to an ordinary tunnel; but in the floor is formed the rectangular channel for the sewage, while round the roof are fixed the water and compressed air mains, the telegraph and telephone wires, etc. The sewer under the Boulevard des Malesherbes is the largest. It is 18 feet 4½ inches wide, 10 feet high from floor to roof, and the sewage channel in the floor is 3 feet 5¼ inches deep and 9 feet 10 inches wide. Boats are used in this channel.

The other sewers are smaller, the channels in them being only 3 feet 11 inches wide and from 3 feet 11 inches to 5 feet 7 inches deep. In these, cars are run, the flanged wheels of the cars running on the edges of the channel, which are protected by angle bars, and from the rails. The approximate weight of a train of five cars with 100 passengers on board is about 7 tons 12 hundredweight, and this travels at the rate of 3¾ miles per hour. The accumulator battery consists of 28 elements and weighs 14 hundredweight, and its capacity is 100 ampere hours, with a mean discharge of 25 amperes at 50 or 60 volts. The motor, which is series wound, develops 2 horsepower and runs at 1,600 revolutions per minute, this speed being reduced to 80 by means of a pinion and wheel and chain gearing to the driving axle, the wheels being 15¾ inches in diameter on the tread.

The boats are towed by means of a chain sunk in the sewage channel, which is brought to the surface and passes round a pulley driven by means of a double reduction gear from the motor. The chain, by means of guide pulleys, makes three-quarters of a turn round the driving pulley, this pulley being a magnetic one, magnetized by means of two coils, one on each side of it, on the axle. Each passenger train consists of six boats, in the first of which are carried the accumulator battery and a towing apparatus, while in the last boat, which is a smaller one, there is another towing apparatus.

The battery consists of 60 elements, giving an output of 60 amperes for 3½ hours at from 98 to 125 volts. It is divided into two parts, which can be connected in series or parallel, as required. The motors run at 580 revolutions per minute, but this speed is reduced by means of the gearing, so that the boats travel at about 1½ miles per hour. The power required for this is from about 2 horsepower to 5¼ horsepower, according as the boats are traveling with or against the current. The total length of the sewers open in this way to the public is about two miles, and they are lighted partly by lamps on the footpaths or by oil lamps on the boats.—Genie Civil.

House of Commons Debate.

In some respects, but not in all, the English house of commons is like our house of representatives. There are certain formalities, however, which would seem strange to American legislators. In "The Commons at Work," in Temple Bar, the method of a big parliamentary discussion is described:

"A big debate often lasts a fortnight—that is to say, it is carried on during the Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of two weeks, the Wednesdays being usually devoted to the consideration of bills introduced by unofficial members. The order in which the leading members of the government and of the opposition speak is previously arranged by the whips of the different parties, and the speaker, being informed privately of the understanding, calls on those members in the order appointed, no matter how many small men may at the same time strive to catch his eye. A member of the opposition always follows in debate a member of the government. The opening of a sitting and toward its close, or before and after the 'dinner hour'—that is, from 3 till 7 o'clock and from 10 till 12—are considered the best and most favorable times for speaking. It is during these periods of the sitting that the 'big guns' on each side are brought into action. Under the rules of the house all opposed business must cease at 12 o'clock, and the member who at that hour moves the adjournment of the debate has the right to open it the next evening. If a member of the government speaks last at night, the adjournment of the debate is moved by an opponent of the government, and, vice versa, if a member of the opposition concludes his speech at midnight, a supporter of the administration secures the advantage of resuming the debate on the following evening."

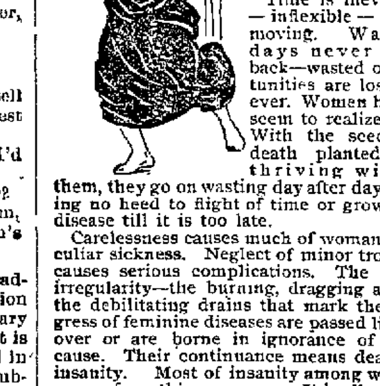
An Epistolary Objection.

The preliminaries of the great prize fight were all arranged when the representative of one of the principals raised a protest, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I want to ask," he said, "if it is true that the opposite side insists upon the use of the fashionably new red writing paper in this contest?"

"We reserve that right," replied the other man's manager.

"Then," said the first speaker, "I feel obliged to declare all the negotiations off. My principal is a gentleman of refined and æsthetic tastes, and from his elevated point of view red writing paper is quite too suggestive of freshly shed gore. Understand me. We don't object to red handled pens or even to red ink, but we do draw the line at red paper."



Time is inevitable — inflexible — ever-moving. Wasted days never come back—wasted opportunities are lost forever. Women hardly seem to realize this. With the seeds of death planted and thriving within them, they go on wasting day after day, paying no heed to flight of time or growth of disease till it is too late.

Carelessness causes much of woman's peculiar sickness. Neglect of minor troubles causes serious complications. The slight irregularity—the burning, dragging ache—the debilitating drains that mark the progress of feminine diseases are passed lightly over or are borne in ignorance of their cause. Their continuance means death or insanity. Most of insanity among women comes from this one cause. It is all unnecessary. So called "female weakness" can be cured. Cured positively, permanently, quickly, easily, right in the privacy of your own home, without any of the humilating local treatment so uniformly insisted upon by physicians. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do it. It has a record of cures as wide as the world. It is known and used successfully in every civilized country on the globe. There is nothing that takes its place. There is nothing "just as good." There is nothing to compare it with. Druggists sell more of it than of all other similar medicines combined.

Copies of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser are to be given away for a limited time only to those who are wise enough to ask for them. The book is for family use. It is all that its name implies. Its language is plain and modest. The illustrations,—over 300—have passed the test of the eye of one of the most thorough physicians in the world. This book tells about the symptoms of ailments that visit every family. It tells how to treat these symptoms, how to ward off serious consequences. This most useful book may be secured in strong paper covers by anyone who will send 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing *only*. It may be had in French cloth binding with embossed covers for 10 cents extra (31 cents in all). Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Grant as a Young Debater.

Apparently Grant entered the Philomathean Debating club, Maysville, Ky., for the first time at its thirty-third meeting, Jan. 3, 1837. He took a prominent part at once. By a curious coincidence the question for this first evening was, "Resolved, That the Texans were not justified in giving Santa Anna his liberty." In the names of the debaters this night there appears on the record H. U. Grant. He was on the affirmative side. He was on the affirmative side at the thirty-fourth meeting, with this question, "Resolved, That females wield greater influence in society than males." The affirmative side won in this case as well as the other. At the thirty-fifth meeting his name appears on the affirmative of the question—a very vital one at that time—"Resolved, That it would not be just and politic to liberate the slaves at this time." Again he was on the winning side. At the thirty-sixth meeting the name appears U. Grant on the affirmative side of the resolution that "intemperance is a greater evil than war."

At the thirty-seventh meeting he was elected, together with his friend A. H. Markland and W. Richeson, as a member of a committee. He also took part in the debate on the question, "Resolved, That Socrates was right in not escaping when the prison doors were opened to him." He took the affirmative, and it was again the successful side. And in all the succeeding meetings down to March 27, 1837, the record shows him to have been active, but after that date his name does not appear. The probabilities are that he returned home to help put in the crop.—Hamlin Harland in McClure's.

Scribner's Magazine.

A Red-Letter year for 1897.

The entire novelty of many of the plans for 1897 is noticeable. For instance, the series devoted to **"London as seen by Charles Dana Gibson."** Mr. Gibson has not before appeared as a writer. He visited London last summer for Scribner's Magazine, for the purpose of depicting with pen and pencil those scenes and types which the huge metropolis presents in endless variety.

Of like novelty is the first considerable **Novel by Richard Harding Davis,** "Soldiers of Fortune." The hero is one of the most vigorous men that Mr. Davis has drawn. Illustrated by C. D. Gibson.

"The Conduct of Great Businesses," A beautifully illustrated series of articles of which the following are already completed:
"The Great Department Store."
"The Management of a Great Hotel."
"The Working of a Bank."
"A Great Manufactory."

"Undergraduate Life in American Colleges," a series of articles touching upon the life of our older universities as represented by the doings of the students themselves. Judge Henry E. Howland writes on "Undergraduate Life at Yale." Mr. James Alexander on "Princeton," and Robert Grant and Edward S. Martin on "Harvard."

"Japan and China Since the War" will be a most interesting group of articles richly illustrated.

"The Unquiet Sex." Under the title of the "The Unquiet Sex," Mrs. Helen Watterson Moody will write a series of articles: "Woman and Reforms," "The College Bred Woman," "Woman's Clubs," and "The Case of Maria,' a paper on domestic service.

W. D. Howells's "Story of a Play." In this Mr. Howells gives us the best novel he has ever produced in his delightful vein of light comedy.

George W. Cable. In addition to the fiction enumerated there will be a series of four short stories by George W. Cable, the only ones he has written for many years.

How to travel wisely with a minimum of wear and tear must be regarded as an art little understood. Mr. Lewis Morris Iddings, in two articles, will offer a variety of useful suggestions and data on "Ocean and Land Travel." This will be happily rounded out by an article from Mr. Richard Harding Davis on "Travellers one meets: Their ways and methods." The illustrations by American and foreign artists will be highly pertinent.

It is impossible in a small space to even mention the many attractive features for 1897. A beautiful illustrated booklet has been prepared, which will be sent, postpaid on request.

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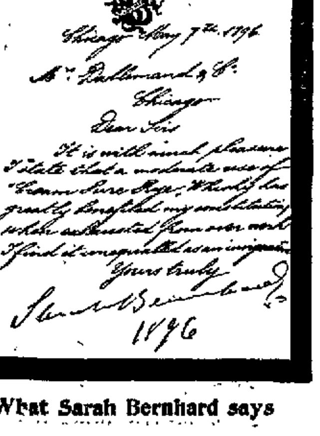

What Sarah Bernhard says

ESTABLISHED 1836.

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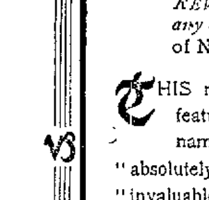

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STORIES OF A HERO.

OSGOOD'S GRIT AND THIRST FOR THE EXCITEMENT OF CONFLICT.

Wanted to Be Among the First Volunteers if Harrison's Ultimatum to Chile Led to War—His Strong Personality—Stories Told About Him by College Friends.

Since the news of Major Winchester Dana Osgood's death in the field in Cuba was confirmed the Phi Gamma Delta students at Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania have worn mourning on their fraternity pins, and scores who knew him have recounted stories of his career at college. Osgood was probably the best all round college athlete in the country. He loved any kind of a contest. The smell of powder was almost incense to him. Yet, fearless as he was on the battlefield, he was timid and shy in the presence of women. He was deeply religious and showed it one day when he stood on his convictions and refused to row in the Cornell varsity crew on Sundays.

One of Osgood's Cornell friends recently told a story that illustrates his love of country and of war. Osgood had asked her to accompany him to a class cotillion. The United States was just then having trouble with Chili. The cotillion was to take place on a certain Wednesday evening, the day after the momentous Tuesday on which President Harrison was to give his ultimatum. A few days in advance Osgood went to the girl and told her that he might not be able to keep his engagement, "for," he said, "if the president calls for volunteers, I am going to be one of the first men on the ground."

MAJOR OSGOOD.

Osgood was born on April 12, 1870, at Port Bananas, Fla. His father is a United States army officer, now stationed at Boston. Osgood was for two or three years a bugler in the service before he was old enough to enlist. He was prepared for college at Wesleyan academy. While in the preparatory school he was so light that he was not eligible for membership on the football team, but by the time he entered Cornell, in the fall of 1888, he was a well developed athlete. He soon became a star football player, oarsman, bicyclist, tennis player and all round gymnast.

It was in 1888 that Cornell scored a touchdown against Yale in a game at New Haven. That was the first that had been made on those grounds by an opposing team for some time. Osgood made it. He was playing right half back on the team. That place he continued to hold on the teams of 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892. One year George Witherbee played left half back, and then the Ithacans used to see some good work. Witherbee was celebrated for his line plunge. Now both men sleep in heroes' graves, for immediately after being graduated, in 1893, Witherbee was drowned in Lake Champlain while trying to save the lives of those more helpless than he.

Besides distinguishing himself in football at Cornell, Osgood rowed the bow oar in the varsity boat. He won the single shell championship. He held the Cornell bicycle record. He won the boxing and wrestling championships of Cornell, and he carried off the medal as the best all round athlete.

He entered the civil engineering course at the University of Pennsylvania in the fall of 1892. In the football season of 1894-5 he played half back for the red and blue. He scored touchdowns against Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania and Princeton. That stamped him as equal to any half back that ever played the game.

"He told me," said a Cornell man, "that he never hit a man in a game except once. That is most remarkable, considering the fact that the opposing team always laid for him and that Ozzy had a quick temper. That one game was in a practice game in Ithaca. The fellow had hit him twice and had tried it a third time. Osgood dodged him then, but after the scramble was over he walked up to him, charged him with what he had done and deliberately gave him a blow."

Osgood established the following American collegiate two mile bicycle records: On May 13, 1893, 5:28; on June 6, 1894, 5:08; on June 4, 1895, 4:55, and on June 4, also, 4:49. He won the second place in the intercollegiate bicycle race of 1895. Then at Pittsburg in the spring of 1894 he won the middle and heavy weight wrestling championships. He also carried off the heavyweight boxing championship. For each victory he received a regular American championship medal. In the boxing he overcame eight men, and the ninth man was frightened out of the contest.

Osgood's brilliant success was largely due to the head work he put into his efforts, whatever the task might be. He was the idol of the spectators at a football match because of the unexpected things he did. He disregarded signals, but no Cornellian ever dared find much fault with him for star playing, for his disregard was always followed by one of his long and brilliant runs, in which, with head bent forward and the ball hugged in his arms, he dashed across the field, dodging all who tried to stop him and distancing everyone of the pack at his back. Then it was that the people on the grand stand stood on their seats and yelled.

"He was a fellow of immense patience in acquiring skill in any branch of athletics," said one of his associates. "He never attempted brilliant playing until he got control of himself. When he started to master tennis, he got a racket with enough strips of iron and wire windings to break the wrists of any of the rest of us. Then he practiced a few simple strokes until he got them just as he wanted them. When he used to stick to a stroke that he couldn't make work, we usually exclaimed, 'Ozzy, why the dickens do you keep doing that all the time?' But he always answered, 'Never you mind; I'll get that after a time.'"

He was about 5 feet 9 inches tall and weighed 180 pounds. He had such a large head and such a powerful chest and such mighty arms that he made the impression of being rather short for his weight. But a picture of him in the Cornell gymnasium shows him to have had almost perfect physical development. While at Cornell he allowed his enthusiasm for athletics to interfere with his studies. But he had a good mind. He was younger than most of his fellows and was in no hurry to get through college. At the University of Pennsylvania he took the degrees of C. E. and M. S. and stood high in his class.

His piety was of such a simple, wholesome, unassuming kind that men honored him for it. He was a church member and an enthusiastic worker in the Y. M. C. A. Despite his tremendous physical strength, he had an almost feminine gentleness and bashfulness. When speaking on his feet before any gathering, he was extremely diffident, embarrassed and halting in his speech. This diffidence did not keep him from expressing his opinion, however.

"I remember," said one of his fraternity, "how quickly any feeling that injustice was being done always brought him to his feet in fraternity meetings. It provoked him so that his difficulty in speaking was aggravated, but in short, explosive phrases he made it known that he wanted the right thing done."

One man tells of Osgood's sorrow over his saying damn on an occasion when he had every right to be exasperated. "There was a Spaniard," he said, "in the university who used to play football. He had been 'busted out' of his classes several times and had left the team. But one day he came down to watch the team practice and was asked to coach for the afternoon. He was a contemptible fellow—sneaky, dishonest, corrupt, low minded. He began to criticise Osgood's playing, and he persecuted him persistently. It was more than Osgood, knowing the man, could stand. Finally, turning to the captain, he said that if they were going to keep 'that d——d dago' there he was going home. I noticed about this time that something was troubling Osgood. About three days after I overtook him as I was trudging up to the university and said: 'Look here old fellow, what's worrying you? Out with it now.' And then he told me: 'I'm afraid I'll have to give up football if this keeps on. It makes me forget myself.'"

His manner of living was simple. Even when he was not in training he not only eschewed tobacco, but tea and coffee, to say nothing of all sorts of liquors and pastry. He never kept late hours.

"I remember that when we were driving home from the sophomore cotillion about 4 o'clock in the morning," said the girl before mentioned, "I remarked sleepily and with great originality that I had a good time.

"'So have I,' he said. 'It's the first time in my life I ever staid up all night.'"

At the time Osgood left Cornell for the University of Pennsylvania some persons said he probably had received inducements to play on the Pennsylvania team.

"There were two good reasons why he should make the change," said one of Osgood's intimate friends the other day. "One reason was his disappointment at not being made captain of the football team. He told me that he had hoped and almost prayed year after year for the captaincy of Cornell's team, and when season after season passed without its being offered him he lost all interest. The other reason was that there was a girl somewhere in or near Philadelphia whom he thought a lot of and wanted to be near."

Osgood was hurt in a football game once. That was at Chicago when he was advancing the ball and Snake Ames downed him. He fell, striking his head, and was unconscious for a long time after the fall. He had such a constitution that had a bullet not lodged in his brain or his heart it seems as if hardly anything in Cuba could have injured him seriously. If what the dispatches say is true, that after the bullet had struck his forehead he leaned forward on his cannon and breathed his last, he died in a characteristic attitude. He used to bend thus over the ball in a football contest, over the cane in a cane rush. The attitude showed that he had his back up, that he would resist and hold his own until the bitter end.—New York Sun.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

Its Value Attested by All the Leading Public Men of Colorado.

"In view of false rumors circulated in other states," the leading men and women of Colorado, irrespective of party, have united in a circular, "as lovers of truth and justice," testifying to the value of equal suffrage for women.

It is signed by the governor and governor elect, two ex-governors, both the United States senators, the congressmen, all the justices of the supreme court, of the court of appeals and of the district court, the attorney general, all the state officers, the mayor and sheriff of Denver, the presidents of the University of Colorado and of Colorado college, eminent doctors of divinity and by the women holding official positions in the state government and in the women's clubs.

Upward of 50 of the most highly representative names of the state are attached to this declaration, and it is believed that there has never before been published in any state such a body of testimony in behalf of any public measure.

A Shawl In Boston That Victoria Made.

A Boston woman who has lately returned from England brought with her, among other curiosities collected during a long residence abroad, a piece of fancy work which was purchased at a fashionable charity bazaar in London. It is a knitted shawl about half a yard square, and its color is pink. The execution is indifferent, the usefulness or the beauty of the article is not apparent, yet the present possessor values it beyond price. It is the handiwork of the queen of England, and, sent by her to the bazaar, where it was raffled for. This royal handmade shawl has a guaranteed historette attached, and, though not signed by the lord chamberlain nor the prime minister, there is a real countess, not to mention the original owner, to swear to the genuineness of the document going with the article.—Boston Herald.

John Brown's Daughter In Distress.

Letters from California reveal the fact that Mrs. Annie Brown Adams, daughter of John Brown and the last survivor of the family of the old hero of Ossawatomie, is in need. Horatio N. Rust of Pasadena, Cal., writes that Mrs. Adams is living in the northern part of California, struggling with adversity, trying to bring up her family of eight children. Recently the house took fire and, with its contents, was burned. The family was struggling to pay off a small mortgage and now have nothing except what friends supply.

Crusoe's Island Gone.

That Robinson Crusoe's island of Juan Fernandez has really been destroyed by volcanic action, as was recently reported, seems to be the belief of all seamen who have recently passed by the locality of the fabled home of De Foe's creation. Captain Powells of the British ship James Kerr, in port at San Francisco from Newcastle, N. S. W., says that during his four months' stay in that place he met many mariners who vouched for the fact that the island had disappeared.

As to the Greatest Trotting Feat.

I believe Maud S's record of 2:08¾ over the regulation track of the Cleveland Driving park to a high wheeled sulky on July 30, 1885, is the greatest mile that has ever been trotted.—A. A. Bonner in Turf, Field and Farm.

Uncle Sam's One Jail.

How many people in the United States are aware that there is one United States penitentiary in all of the United States? Probably not 1 out of 1,000,000 of the population, except among those whose business it is to know such things. In every newspaper news items appear almost daily to the effect that federal prisoners have been taken to this or that state penitentiary, but the taxpayer never stops to inquire by what right the general government sends its prisoners to state prisons. He never asks why it does not confine its prisoners in its own prisons. If he were curious enough to ask why, he would have discovered that the government practically has no prisons of its own, except military prisons, which are not at the disposal of the civil authorities.

At Fort Leavenworth is the only prison which is a United States penitentiary, and it is a made over affair from a military prison, which was originally a lot of quartermaster's warehouses, with a wall built around them. They will accommodate about 525 prisoners.—New York Sun.

Charlotte Corday's skull is believed to be in the possession of Prince Roland Bonaparte. It was probably procured from Sanson, the executioner, and was originally sold with documents establishing its authenticity.

If india rubber bands are put around bottles carried in a satchel or packed in a box, they will prevent the bottles from grinding together and perhaps breaking.

Don't Wear Long Hair and an Air of Dishabille.

In seeking to win the affection and friendship of women, dear boys, you will find dress an important thing to be considered.

Although I will not go as far as to say that a woman's heart has ever been broken by a badly brushed hat, I have known a woman to look at a bulging shirt bosom and decide that even if she could ever consent to pillow her head upon such an uncomfortable looking spot the loud vivacity of the waistcoat beneath would make rest there quite impossible. I am not going to tell you what to wear. That is the work of mightier intellects than mine. And there are the young lady male impersonators of the variety stage to copy. These represent the woman's ideal of man's clothing. I may, however, prove myself useful in telling you what not to wear. To begin with, there is one rule you should have written on your mirrors. It is this:

Do not dress like a genius, even if you are one.

The average woman has a strong aversion to go out with a gentleman who—because laurel wreaths have gone out of fashion—substitutes for them long hair, short trousers, decollete shirts and a generally carefully arranged dishabille.

The average woman is a silly little thing, you know, and she would rather that you looked commonplace and well groomed than that every newsboy should be able to tell that she is walking with an intellectual giant.

As for the woman above the average—well, she knows that you're not a genius anyhow. You can't fool her with freak neckties and doorknob studs!

Remember that I am directing your doings to meet the tastes of the majority of women. There are ladies who go riding on tandem bicycles with gentlemen who wear red suits, and some women love the society of a necktie or vest that almost barks.

The ring, watchchain and bric-a-brac habit is popular with young ladies who stand on the other side of the footlights and have a taste for anything that glitters even if it isn't 18 carat.

By this class of lady you may be loved for your scarfpin, but a large percentage of the weaker sex prefer to do all the glittering that is to be done themselves.—New York World.

MACEO'S AMBITION.

He Desires to Obtain Supreme Control of Cuba For Himself.

President Cisneros of the provisional republic of Cuba and his government, as President Clevleand asserts in his message, have given up all attempt to exercise official functions at the demand of Maceo, who was originally second in command of the military forces, but is now the revolution himself. He alone attempts to exercise power, and he is followed by 5,000 or 6,000 desperate and irresponsible negroes, some of them actuated by patriotism, but the greater portion by a desire for plunder. They are a class of people with whom it is impossible for their opponents to treat. Maceo is the only man with whom the Spaniards could possibly deal, and he could guarantee nothing. Besides that, Maceo does not want peace at any price, except supreme authority over the island for himself.

Maceo is vice president of a secret society that has existed for many years in the West Indies, known as the Black league. It extends from Jamaica to Trinidad and Barbados, including all of the West Indies and the Windward and Leeward islands, and its object is to consolidate all of the West Indies, in which the colored race is numerous, under a single government—in other words, to form the black American republic. The president of this organization is an exile from Haiti now living in Jamaica.

It originated in the republic of Haiti, and at one time received some encouragement from that government and from the officials of the neighboring republic of Santo Domingo. The late Frederick Douglass was perhaps more familiar with the organization than any other man in the United States, but he frowned upon it. He saw no hope in such a scheme for the welfare of his race, particularly under the leadership of the men who organized it.

Maceo aspires to the presidency of this society. He intends to go into history with Toussaint l'Ouverture of Santo Domingo. He expects to establish a black republic in Cuba if the present revolution succeeds. That fact is so well understood among the property owners of the island that his success is therefore dreaded more than Spanish tyranny.—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

Moments With Dictionaries.

Many an interesting hour may be spent in the company of a good dictionary. It should tell you that kings were in the earlier times merely "fathers of families," while queen meant at first "wife" or "mother." An earl was an "elder;" pope was the same as "papa" and czar and kaiser both meant "Cæsar." Lord is the Anglo-Saxon hlaford, meaning "loaf distributer." "Huzzy" was once a respectable housewife; "knave" was simply a boy, and "caitiff" meant a captive. From the name of the laborer on the villa of an old time Roman gentleman we get the name "villain." A "pagan" was originally a countryman, while "varlet" is the same word as "valet." Our students should study their dictionaries a little more closely than the majority do.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

In the Dominion of Canada there are about 40,000 militia. The permanent military forces consist of about 1,000—artillery, infantry and cavalry.

The first city incorporated in this country with a charter and privileges was New York, which was granted its papers in 1664.

Trouble With the Cash Register.

There were three in one party and two in the other. They were standing before the white aproned dispenser of refreshments, and one of the three invited the entire party to have something. The dispenser dealt out the order of the three, took the dollar offered in payment and handed back 35 cents in change. The other two, standing a short distance away, were not served, as there was a mistake on the part of the cashier. The bill amounted to less than a quarter according to the refreshments served the three. The host examined his coin and then looked surprised and grieved.

"I gave you a dollar," he said.

"Was it a dollar? How much change did I give you?"

"Thirty-five cents."

"Well, I will have to wait until somebody buys. I don't dare to open the register, as there is no false balance on it. Every time I open it it means a purchase charged to me. Sorry, but we will have to wait."

The man to whom the change was coming stood by and waited until a cash purchase was made before he could get his money. He was the only one in the party who did not enjoy the situation. He remarked gloomily that he never had much use for cash registers anyway.—Chicago Chronicle

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The only genuine **"Baker's Chocolate,"** celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, is put up in **Blue Wrappers** and **Yellow Labels.** Be sure that the **Yellow Label** and our Trade-Mark are on every package.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

$3,400.00 CASH AND PRIZES

As follows:

4 First Prizes, each of $100 Cash - - - $ 400.00
20 Second " " " $100 Pierce Special Bicycles* 2,000.00
40 Third " " " $ 25 Gold Watches - 1,000.00
Cash and Prizes given each month - - $3,400.00
12

Total given during 12 mos. 1897, $40,800.00

GIVEN FREE EACH MONTH FOR Sunlight SOAP WRAPPERS

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Competitors to save as many SUNLIGHT SOAP Wrappers as they can collect. Cut off the top portion of each wrapper, that portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP." These (called "Coupons") are to be sent, postage fully paid, enclosed with a sheet of paper stating Competitor's full name and address and the number of Coupons sent in, to Lever Bros., Ltd., New York, marked on outside Wrapper (top left hand corner) with NUMBER of the DISTRICT Competitor lives in.

No. of District	NAME OF DISTRICT.
1	New York City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands, New Jersey.
2	New York State (outside of N.Y. City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands).
3	Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and District of Columbia.
4	The New England States.

*The Bicycles are the celebrated Pierce Special, 1897 Pattern, m'f'd by Geo. N. Pierce & Co., of Buffalo, Boston and New York. Fitted with Hartford Tires, First Class Nickle Lamp, New Departure Bell, Standard Cyclometer, and Hunt Lace Saddle.

RULES.

1. Every month during 1897 in each of the 4 districts prizes will be awarded as follows:
The 1 Competitor who sends in the Largest Number of coupons from the district in which he or she resides will receive $100 Cash.
The 5 Competitors who send in the Next Largest Numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside will Each receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Pierce Special bicycle, price $100.00.
The 10 Competitors who send in the Next Largest Numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside will Each receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Gold Watch, price $25.
2. The Competitions will Close the Last Day of Each Month during 1897. Coupons received too late for one month's competition will be put into the next.
3. Competitors who obtain wrappers from unsold soap in dealer's stock will be disqualified. Employees of Lever Brothers, Ltd., and their families, are debarred from competing.
4. A printed list of Winners in Competitor's district will be forwarded to Competitors in about 21 days after each competition closes.
5. Lever Brothers, Ltd., will endeavor to award the prizes fairly to the best of their ability and judgment, but it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of Lever Brothers, Ltd., as final.

LEVER BROS., Ltd., New York.

THE VEIL OF ISIS.

To lift her veil, whose broideries
Are horned moons and lotuses,
None dare, though priest and thurifer
Charm her with frankincense and myrrh
And long drawn mystic harmonies.
Of all mankind's divinities
None secreter than this of his.
Behold, 'tis but to anger her
To lift her veil!

Natheless, in each man's time there is
A lifting of her veil. Each dies.
To die, when all the hate and stir
Are o'er, to be a slumberer,
To dream perchance—oh, is not this
To lift her veil?

—Victor Plarr in New York Tribune.

A SUCCESSFUL RUSE.

Or Why One Woman Does Not Now Make Her Own Hats.

"Why don't women buy their hats as men do? Now, there's a derby that only cost me a couple of dollars, and I will wear it for two seasons," and Chauncey Smith took off a neat hat and handed it to his wife.

"That is your privilege," she responded. "Do you wish me to wear a hat like yours? They are all the style."

"No. I mean a feminine affair, with lace and ribbon; something that compares in price with mine. You let your milliners swamp you with their ideas and expenditures. Be original and make your own hats and buy other things with the money saved."

"I am willing to try," said his wife pleasantly.

"That's right, Lottie. You know a man doesn't know anything about a woman's hat. It is the face under the hat that appeals to us," and lighting a cigar he swaggered off.

A day or two afterward business called Chauncey out on the avenue. He saw some pretty girls in gainsborough hats, who were friends of his wife. They were pretty, but he knew they had always been outranked by Lottie, and it gave him a pleasant thrill of satisfaction. Then he saw a dowdy looking girl approaching, and he looked at her with a mental shock.

"Why will women get themselves up in such a frightful shape? I daresay that poor thing would be passably good looking if she were stylishly dressed. Good heavens! Lottie?"

"I made it myself," said Lottie, as she shot past him, leaving him the picture of mortification and dismay.

"You see," she explained at supper that evening, "millinery is a profession I never learned, and I haven't millinery fingers naturally, as very few women have. But what is wrong with my hat?"

"It is simply frightful; that's all."

"I made it for a song."

"I should think it came nearer being a nightmare."

"So do I," said his wife decidedly. "A milliner studies the features of her customers and makes hats to suit them, and the effect is harmonious. My effort made a fright of me, and I can never improve. Making hats isn't my forte."

"Have one made tomorrow and send the bill to me. I hope you didn't see any of our friends on the avenue."

"Oh," said Lottie demurely, "none of them recognized me in that hat."—Detroit Free Press.

A "Cry of the Heart."

It was formerly the custom for young men who were making a beginning in literature to treat the living "old masters" in letters with great veneration instead of winning some notoriety by publicly ridiculing them. When, therefore, they had an opportunity to express some honest criticism of a master's work, the expression had about it a decided piquancy.

It is related that in 1829 Chateaubriand, then held in very great honor, invited a group of literary people to his residence at Auteuil to hear him read his tragedy of "Moses." Among the guests were Alexandre Dumas and Frederic Soulie, then young men, who listened respectfully, who even after they left the house at midnight and started back to Paris in a cab did not venture to express an unfavorable judgment, but rode on in silence.

By and by they came to one of the octroi stations, where all persons who enter Paris are required to "declare" or announce any articles that they may have in their possession which are subject to the municipal import duty. The agent in charge of the station stopped the cab in which the two young men were, thrust his head into the door and said:

"Have you anything to declare, gentlemen?"

Whereupon Soulie exclaimed with much emphasis:

"I have to declare, and that most solemnly, that the 'Moses' of the illustrious Chateaubriand is a horrible bore!"

The octroi employee was speechless, and the two young men drove on, greatly relieved in their feelings.—Youth's Companion.

Both of One Mind.

A story going the rounds of society in Budapest will illustrate the simple good nature which makes the Emperor Francis Joseph so popular among all classes of his often unruly subjects. Herr Sikel, a Hungarian deputy, after growing gray in the exercise of his parliamentary duties, thought the time had come when he might fairly ask for a post under government as the reward of his services. Accordingly he called on the premier and delicately broached the subject. "My dear fellow," exclaimed Baron Banffy, "I should be delighted to find you a billet, but nobody over 40 can be appointed to the civil service without the express permission of the sovereign."

So Herr Sikel, donning the national costume, hurried up to Vienna, went to Hofburg, and after due preliminaries got an audience of his king (Hungarians recognize no emperor). Ushered into the royal presence, he slid his petition on to a side table, and then stood overawed and dumfounded for awhile, until Francis Joseph inquired, "And what can I do for you, my friend?" Poor Sikel could only manage to blurt out, "Your majesty, I should like to be 40 years of age." "Ah," replied the kaiser, "and so should I." But a glance at the furtive document had revealed the man's errand, and he was sent off rejoicing with the royal signature.—St. James Gazette.

Supremely Silly.

Such expressions as "Homely people are always bright" are not only not necessarily true, but they are also supremely silly. For what good do they conserve? Whom do they please? Who accepts the taffy as intended for his or her palate? It is pleasant to be thought bright, pleasant to be told that you are bright, but not at the price of being considered homely. And who thinks himself homely? We don't know, do you?—Boston Transcript.

Astonishing Story of the Sudden Recovery of a Sick Girl.

One of the most remarkable cases of faith cure in the annals of the state has just occurred in the home of Henry Ballard, a prosperous farmer living 14 miles northwest of Noblesville, Ind. For the past six weeks his 20-year-old daughter has been lying at death's door with typhoid fever. Her continued illness had reduced her weight more than 50 pounds, and she was so weak that she was unable to talk except in a whisper and could not raise her arm from the bed.

On Monday there was no noticeable improvement in her condition, and the family physician gave up her case as being hopeless, but promised to return the next day. When he called to see the girl Tuesday afternoon, the girl responded to his knock at the door, welcomed his arrival and invited him in. During the night she had regained her former health and strength in great measure and left her bed, going about the house as usual. In describing her recovery Miss Ballard says she experienced a peculiar though not painful sensation, and it was all over in the twinkling of an eye.

Her relatives have prayed long and earnestly for her recovery, and her present condition is attributed to the manifestation of the wonderful and mysterious power known as the faith cure.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. Bronson's Serviceable Skull.

The other afternoon Rufe Bronson, colored, drove down below the I. C. incline to dump a load of trash in the river. About the same time Captain Newton Roberts, the well known steamboat man, repaired to the bottoms on the north side to try a new winchester of 38 caliber. Just as Captain Roberts drew a bead on a stalk of ironwood and pulled trigger Rufe moved into range from behind a gravel bank about 275 feet away. There was a crack from the rifle and an exclamation from Rufe. The heavy ball had hit him on the forehead, somewhat above the eyes, with all the force of a heavy charge of powder. The negro did not even fall down. He wiped his brow with an old handkerchief and drove on toward the river bank. This morning he told a reporter about it:

"Yissir, somethin hit me in de head, and den I heard a gun go off. At fus' I thought a hornet had stung me. It felt kinder that way."

"Did you fall down, Rufe?"

"Naw, sir; but de bullet sort of pushed my head over ter one side, but dat wuz all. Dis mornin my head kinder ached a leetle, but I'ze been workin all day. My head's peeled a leetle bit and skinned up, but not 'nuff ter hurt."—Paducah News.

A Great Strike.

There is much excitement at Deadwood over the great strike at Ragged Top in the Dacey shaft mines. The bed of ore continues to show evidence of fabulous wealth. It is the sensation of the Black Hills, and hundreds are flocking to the scene. It rivals in richness anything in the history of western mining. The ore is running over $150 per ton. The rich drift was started on the fissure, and the wonderful bed of ore was discovered within ten feet. The wonder is owned by Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins.

Famous Bloodhounds Sold.

Sheriff Ben Hayes of Indiana has sold Buck and Jim, his two man hunting bloodhounds, to the state of Minnesota for a handsome price. That state will use the dogs to watch the state prison and track criminals who escape. A great many have recently succeeded in getting away, and the state will now adopt this method in catching them. Buck and Jim received their training on a Texas criminal farm.

Columbia, Arise!

Columbia, arise, and strike the blow!
Awaken like a lion in his lair,
And in this hour of darkness and of woe
Deliver Cuba, sinking in despair.

Why longer wait for tyranny to vent
Its venom from a heart as black as night?
Why longer wait when justice gives consent
And to thee shouts the trumpet voice of right?

His blood, Maceo's blood, the patriot grand,
Assassinated leader of the brave,
Today, like Abel's, cries through all the land
Columbia, reach out thine arm to save.

The angel Mercy cries aloud to thee:
Columbia, strike down the tyrant Spain
And let the weak and the oppressed go free,
And let them never be enslaved again.

Columbia, let thy banner be unrolled.
Unsheath once more the "sword of Bunker Hill."
Drive hence the gory wolf that rends the fold
And execute the people's righteous will.

—George W. Crofts in Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Record

That Shows Doctor Ballentine's Fitness for the Business of Making Medicines to Cure the Sick.

THE EIGHT YEARS OF PREPARATION.
Matriculant in Study of Chemistry...... 1880
Graduated at Philadelphia College of Pharmacy 1883
Matriculant in Study of Medicine...... 1883
Graduated at Hahnemann College, Philadelphia...... 1886

SERVICE IN GREAT HOSPITALS.
Physician to Hahnemann Hospital, 1886-1887
Physician to Philadelphia Almshouse...... 1888
Began the formulation of the Ballentine Remedies...... 1889
Finding all Remedies being sold to the people as Homeopathic were made in Factories and not by Doctors, Dr. Ballentine offered his remedies, the result of a lifetime of study, to the people...... 1890
Dr. Ballentine conducting the largest Homeopathic Practice in the World...... 1896

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That Cure Are Doctor Ballentine's True Homeopathic Specifics.

No. 30 Cures Rheumatism in all its forms, 25c.
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No. 14 Cures Coughs and Colds, 25c.
No. 56 Cures Nerve and Lost Vitality, 25c.
No. 54 Cures Kidney Troubles, 25c.
No. 22 Cures Female Disorders, 25c.
No. 78 Cures La Grippe, 25c.
No. 18 Cures Headache, 25c.
No. 74 Cures Liver Troubles, 25c.

The Ballentine Remedies

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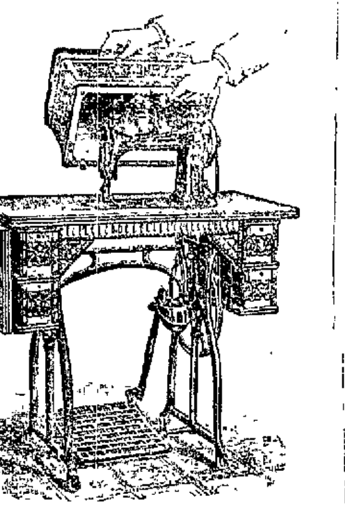

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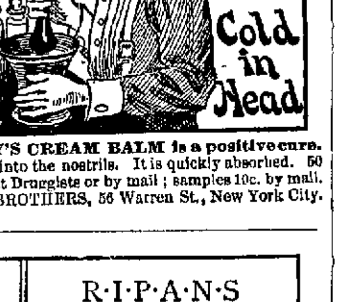

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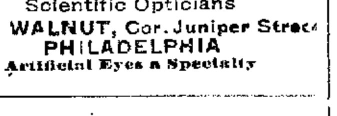

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Artificial Eyes a Specialty

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ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them without delay, in proper order for settlement, to

WILLIAM LYNN, Executor.

Farmers' National Bank of Buck's Co

BRISTOL, PA., JAN. 12, 1897.

At an election held this day, the following stockholders were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank:

LOUIS A. POGUET,	JOHN P. AGNEW,
JOHN BURTON,	BENJ. J. TAYLOR,
G. A. SHOEMAKER,	HENRY H. GILLAM,
EDWARD SWAIN,	EDWIN M. THOMAS,
CHARLES E. SCOTT.	

And at a meeting of the Directors subsequently held, Benjamin J. Taylor was unanimously re-elected President.

CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier.

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Embodies all the good points in constuction of the world's best makes with addition of inventions of great merit contained only in the Blasius Piano.

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100 YEARS BEFORE THE MUSICAL PUBLIC.

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This question has no doubt been asked a score of times at your door by strangers who profess to be piano tuners. As a rule this class of so-called tuners know very little about tuning and less about the mechanism of a piano, and are capable of doing a piano more harm than good. In view of this fact we have established a tuning club. We have a number of tuning orders to do regularly, and on this account we give you the benefit of first-class work at a moderate price. We are anxious to keep in touch with as many people as we can, no matter what piano they may have.

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....HE WHO HESITATES IS LOST.

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